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ALIANZA JOVEN REGIONAL USAID-SICA

USAID-SICA Quarter One Report

October 1, 2011-December 31, 2011



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Executive Summary

This report is a Quarter One Report covering activities carried out by the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA from October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011. The Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA received an amendment to its cooperative agreement, (CA) No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extending the program through September 30, 2011. Funding was increased from \$2.8 million to \$9.9 million. The program's scope was modified and the three original activities expanded to become six total activities. Later a seventh activity related to juvenile justice development in Honduras and funded by INL, was added to the program's scope through Amendment number ten to the cooperative agreement¹ increasing the total budget to \$10.5 million. During this quarter, the cooperative agreement was extended through January 31, 2011 under a no-cost extension.

For the AJR in both El Salvador and Honduras, the first quarter marked a further maturing of activities and the achievement of additional results across the program. This against the backdrop of the deepening of violence and at the same time significant shifts in the domestic security agenda. After a significant decrease in homicides in 2010, El Salvador once again recorded a considerable increase in its homicide rate in 2011, with 70 homicides per 100,000 people. More specifically, the total number of homicides recorded in El Salvador in 2011 was 4,354. In an effort to curb violence and show results, President Funes made major changes during this quarter in the Public Security leadership of the country: After the resignation of Manuel Melgar as Minister of Justice and Security in November 2011, President Funes appointed David Munguía Payes as head of this office, making him the first military official in charge of El Salvador's domestic security after the civil war. Munguía Payes has stated that he is committed to reducing homicides by 30%, which represent a reduction in the number of daily killings from 12 to 11-10. Clearly, this change has not been popular among FMLN supporters, and thus, President Funes has lost support in the National Assembly from his own party. In October, the country faced a significant economic blow when tropical rains caused a national emergency, the displacement of more than 6,500 people and reportedly jeopardized half of the crops to be harvested this year. Creative implementation communities were affected with some Outreach Centers closing for a short time in the hardest hit communities. Creative's staff collected in kind relief and distributed this to those most in need through the Outreach Centers.

Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention

The fostering of multi-sectoral alliances for youth crime prevention has been a steady focus throughout implementation. A few notable advances with regards these alliances, have been made this quarter. In December 2011, AJR, and FUNDASALVA co-developed, "Compromiso El Salvador", a consortium of groups in El Salvador including FUNDASALVA, the companies League and Rio Grande Foods and Trabajemos por la Paz, to create awareness regarding the need to rehabilitate ex-gang members and provide them jobs. The launch was attended by 45 members of the NGOs, private sector and media on December 29, 2011.

Other key alliances have been those among AJR, UNICEF and CONJUVE, (the National Council of Youth). The Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum was held in San Salvador in December 2011. The session, "Towards a Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Policy" was supported by CONJUVE (The

¹ See also Annex Financial Reporting.

National Council for Youth) and UNICEF. Both were key partners in making possible the Forum, which culminated in the approval of juvenile justice reform policy recommendations that were presented and later embraced by the Central American Presidents through SICA.

Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

In October, 2011 USAID approved the Outreach Center El Calvario in Nahuizalco which was inaugurated on November 11, 2011. The OC is being partnered on with the Association of Evangelical churches and Pastors of Nahuizalco, which are very committed to the OC and its implementation. In the sixteen total new Outreach Centers operating in El Salvador, 2,766 youth are being served with 25,758 hours of positive use of free time, 2,064 youth are accessing training for employment, and 2,307 are accessing tutoring, education equivalency and values training. This quarter an intense effort ensued in the OC's to conduct life skills training. The total number of youth receiving life skills training OCs under Activity One are; 1,162. (Some 1,634 youth additional youth are reported as trained in life skills under Activity 4.) Outreach Centers took their targets seriously, with several of them working through schools and reaching out into the community to conduct training.

Much of the strengthening focus with regards to the Outreach Centers in El Salvador this quarter has been focused on two key components of the OC Model, Sustainability and the OC Network.

Under Activity One, in October and November five OC Coordinators (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid. This is a formidable feat for the program in working towards sustainability for the OCs. AJR worked closely with the CMPVs and municipalities to make this happen. The commitment on the part of CMPVs who had to approach municipalities for these funds is significant because it sends a strong signal with regards; 1) Conviction of the impact of Outreach Centers as an effective and number one prevention tool in the heart of communities, and 2) Commitment to prevention interventions generally and under the Plans.

In Santa Ana on November 23 the first meeting of members of the OC Network was held. In mid-December 2011 the group came together again and an agreement was reached, facilitated by Creative with ADESCOs, FBOs, Mayor's offices and CMPVs, creating an OC Network, which will be formalized as a new organization with national representation and the ability to strengthen OCs into the future. AJR's objective with the Network is to foster an independent registered organization in El Salvador that helps to propagate and duplicate the Outreach Center Model, is able to receive funding from future donors and provides the 22 Outreach Centers with a shared umbrella. Response was very positive with an almost complete turnout from OC management and faith-based and other partners. Next quarter by laws are expected to be finalized and the first meetings had by the Association.

Youth Movements Against Violence

This quarter was key for the Youth Movement Against Violence in El Salvador. The marker of 110 “Dialogues Against Violence” were held with national penetration across El Salvador, effectively establishing a national platform in a country where platforms for the public discussion of the impact of youth violence and potential solutions is sparse. On December 5, 2011, the Movement made social mobilization history in El Salvador, organizing Dialogues with the youth leaders of political parties on the middle of one of the capital’s highest-traffic roundabouts. It marked the first time such leaders had ever come together to discuss violence and its solutions in El Salvador. Youth from political parties attended. The following week, candidates for the Mayoral elections held Dialogues. Both events received broad coverage in print press and on TV.

In December public policy recommendations resulting from Dialogues were compiled for review by the Legislative Assembly so that various political fractions can begin to support them.

Finally, the Youth Movement Against Violence organized the “+CON against Violence” a soccer game at the Estadio Mágico Gonzalez, Futsal court, “La Cuna del Mágico”. The Youth Movement invited artists, performers, members of the private and public sectors, politicians, diplomats and professional soccer players to be the stars of the +CON match. *The Soccer Match Against Violence* brought together politicians, youth and international dignitaries in a friendly soccer match that created awareness of the need for a national youth crime prevention policy. At the Opening ceremony and before the National Anthem was played, youth asked players to put their hands together and make a public statement against violence. The soccer match, although not attended by many people, was an enjoyable event where national figures got together to send a message in support of prevention and to play against violence.

HONDURAS

In Quarter One, the Youth Movement Against Violence, supported by AJR, found its voice as the leading national youth group advocating for violence prevention in Honduras. At the National level, the Youth Movement had the opportunity to make presentations to the Security Commission headed by the President of the Republic, to the plenary of the National Congress, to the President of Congress, and to the Honduran people through national media. The Movement presented ideas and recommendations based on the initial findings of 110 dialogues carried with children and youth from different segments, but particularly with those in communities affected by violence in the cities where the Movement has established chapters (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.) High impact activities like a Human Chain Against Violence that included 3,000 people, concerts, a song competition, and other activities carried by the Movement and its chapters, has achieved unprecedented results. The Movement’s leadership also met with US visitors, such as Assistant Secretary of State Maria Otero, Assistant USAID Administrator Mark Feirstein and US Ambassador Lisa Kubiske.

GUATEMALA

In October 2011 MJCVC Guatemala held a 2D Multimedia Forum interviewing candidates for presidency. This forum sought to probe the Violence Prevention Plan for each. The forum was called "Multimedia Forum 2D Do You Know the Violence Prevention Plan of Your Candidate?", This consists of two videos, in the first one, statistics of violence in Guatemala are shared and it explains

the theme of prevention, and the second video contains the responses of candidates to the following three questions:

- a. What is meant by prevention of youth violence?*
- b. What are the three specific actions to prevent youth violence your government is performed if elected?*
- c. What municipalities would you prioritize?*

The forum was held in November in the second round of elections and a press conference and was attended by 13 members of the press. This forum was the result of the concern of youth is selecting the best option of the two presidential candidates and the need to prevent violence. The Youth Movement developed this forum to inform young people so they can take a conscious vote. Videos were uploaded to social networking to the website and Youtube: <http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/%C2%BFque-hara-tu-candidato/>.

REGIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE

The Regional Movement for the prevention of Violence (MJRCV) is made possible by strong bilateral Youth Movements supported by Creative and previously established in Guatemala in 2009 and El Salvador and Honduras in 2011. Creative's objective is to foster a regional level youth-driven initiative that mobilizes young Central Americans to advocate for policies for the prevention of crime through innovative mobilization campaigns that draw from the strength of the associated bi-lateral Movements, becoming a vibrant force for crime prevention policy reform that protects youth and promotes their futures regionally.

The Central American Youth Movement was officially launched in San Salvador on December 13, 2011 with the signing of the Movement's Constitution. Youth from all three national Movements were on hand at the 3rd Juvenile Justice Forum and received a standing ovation for their work to mitigate violence. After the signing of its new Constitution, the Movement has already become the SICA Secretariat General's reference point with regards youth civil society activity in the Central America region.

INSERTION OF FORMER GANG MEMBERS

EI SALVADOR

In September 2010, Creative began working with FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol, on "Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members". This quarter the grant ended and FUNDASALVA's work has come full circle, with it surpassing most of its indicators. Some 89 youth were rehabilitated through the FUNDASALVA grant, meaning they have left the gang, are no longer using drugs, have completed a process of psychosocial therapy and have been inserted into a job or entrepreneurial activity. Through 29 churches and other community based partners, 216 youth applied for rehabilitation services with FUNDASALVA. All youth received training in relationships in and out of the workplace; conflict resolution skills, personal presentation skills and how to develop a resume prepare for and engage in an interview. Twenty-one youth were reinserted into jobs and 67 were inserted into seven micro-entrepreneurial initiatives on which FUNDASALVA has partnered in a joint alliance with the NGO, *Trabajemos por La Paz*. (Three additional micro-enterprises will be launched in January 2012) What is telling of the demand for rehabilitation and insertion services is that 58 youth are awaiting employment or an entrepreneurial initiative, having completed all other

portions of the rehabilitation process. The latter represents an important mandate for the, “Compromiso El Salvador”, Alliance which will continue breaking open the spaces to make rehabilitation and insertion possible in El Salvador.

HONDURAS-Public Private Alliance for the Insertion of Ex-Gang Members

This result area can be referenced under Activity 5 Honduras.

Activity Two: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

During the months of October and November, the Juvenile Justice Team, carried out a

statistical study of closed homicide cases for the year 2009 in the juvenile courts for the North triangle countries. Ms. Gabriella Jimenez Pellecer, Juvenile Justice consultant from Guatemala worked together with a group of interns collecting data and analysis of closed cases in the juvenile justice execution of alternative measures court in Guatemala. Orietta Zumbado conducted final analysis.

An Ad-hoc Committee was created by Creative, made up of operators of the system, decision makers and representatives of the youth institutions in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras with the explicit mandate of processing the inputs of the juvenile justice assessment.

On November 3-4, 2011, the Committee met for the first time to discuss the comparative analysis of the Northern Triangle Countries that had been generated. A first draft proposal of juvenile justice public policy recommendations and strategic areas was defined and discussed on November 18, 2011. A second draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was drafted incorporating feedback and discussed during the third meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on November 20-21, 2011. A third draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was discussed in the fourth and final meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on December 1-3, 2011. Consensus was reached on strategic areas of the study and on the juvenile justice public policy recommendations.

Once the recommendations for a sub-regional policy were drafted, they were presented and validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum on December 12th and 13th, 2011. The forum, called “Towards a Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Policy”, was supported by CONJUVE (The National Council for Youth) and UNICEF. There were 129 representatives from El Salvador, 32 representatives from Honduras, 33 persons from Guatemala, two consultants from Costa Rica and two Magistrates from Nicaragua’s Central American Court.

The session aimed for key operators to conduct the validation, socialization and finalization of recommendations for juvenile justice reforms to SICA at the Regional level; It aimed to foster a space for regional dialogue and to manifest as a consortium-rather than as individual donors and partners-the need for a regional juvenile justice policy.

A very moving contribution was made by AJR’s recently formed “Regional Youth Movement against Violence”. A moving speech was made by Agustin Perez, member of the youth movement and former gang member. His words reaffirmed to government stakeholders the possibilities of change if opportunities are provided in the rehabilitation and reinsertion phase.

The Ad-hoc Committee presented the proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations at the Third Juvenile Justice Forum, where these were adopted by participants and presented to Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA.

Ad Hoc Committee members will help foster regional consensus and will advocate for the passing of a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Final documents of rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders were validated in the three countries by ISNA, SBS and IHNFA respectively. Thanks to the participatory process carried out with technical personnel from all three institutions, the rules of procedures presented have been taken up by the institutions and implementation of some new procedures is already taking place at ISNA and SBS.

In December, moving graduation ceremonies were carried out in all three countries for the Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses which finalized their implementation during the month of November. Across the Northern Triangle countries, the diploma course set precedents for in-service training. In El Salvador, three of 32 operators trained had received formal in-service training since becoming juvenile justice operators. Only two other Diploma courses had been provided in this area. (Courses were carried out in 2004 and focused on penal law.) In Honduras, a training of this kind had never been held. In Guatemala, for the first time in seven years a course in juvenile justice was provided. Access was provided to operators from the interior who traveled 4-6 hours for each of the seven modules.

Activity 3 Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security

SICA actively participated in the drafting of the juvenile justice recommendations that were officially presented to SICA at the juvenile justice forum and will play a key role in ensuring that the countries of the Northern Triangle and Central American region introduce policy reform efforts nationally. Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA presented the recommendations at a Regional Central American President's Summit on December 16, 2011 in El Salvador where they were welcomed and were incorporated into the SICA Action Plan.

On December 3, 2011, SICA received and expressed strong support for the brand new Regional Movement for the Prevention of Violence which will be a key youth civil society activity in the Central America region for SICA.

Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans

Activity Four consists of the "Community Action Fund" under El Salvador/CARSI. This activity seeks to strengthen existing methodologies, expand geographic coverage, and pilot new prevention concepts to build the capacity of communities and create an enabling environment for integrating youth into their communities; AJR works through and in full partnership with Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.

Municipal Prevention Strategy #1 Creation of Conditions for Sustainability

AJR is committed to Violence Prevention Committees being strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. In December 2011, AJR provided a technical training package to all three CMPVs: Training on El Salvador Government National Strategy for the

Prevention of Violence/PREPAZ; Training on Thirteen Risk-Factors as a Framework for Violence Prevention/AJR USAID-SICA and Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities under Municipal Crime Prevention Plan/AJR USAID-SICA. The sessions were key because they made it possible for CMPVs to reflect on a lot of their experiences under the plans. All sessions enjoyed almost complete attendance by Committee members.

Violence and Vulnerability Observatories

The three municipal observatories formulated their third quarterly reports and assisted AJR in collecting information to support the design of local municipal prevention policies.

Development of Municipal Prevention Policies

In Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, municipal crime prevention policies were designed in a participatory manner, drafted and presented to the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees for final review and expression of support.

Municipal Prevention Strategy #2 Promotion of Values and Youth Identity

The total number of youth trained in OCs under Activity Four are; 1,634. The target here is 1,400 youth trained. Among those trained in life skills, are 436 youth that accessed vocational training and as a part of the Employment Transition training offered by Creative, were provided with life skills training.

By quarter one, 28 clubs were formed involving 120 youth in the target communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. A monitoring session was held with all 28 Clubs on December 13th. A round of new Clubs was trained at this session to come up with their Mission, Vision and short and longer term activities. The Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator met separately with existing Clubs who expressed that greater local support for Clubs is needed including through ADESCOs. Another monitoring session is scheduled for early in Quarter Two.

Sports for prevention grants in the three municipalities continue to make contributions locally. The majority of communities in the target municipalities have very limited access to spaces for recreation and sports. Sports for prevention grants in the three municipalities continue to make impacts. In Santa Ana 20 tournaments were held in the 20 target communities; in Chalchuapa, 27 sports tournaments were held in the five target communities and in El Congo eight tournaments were held this quarter.

Seventy-one mentors have been identified in the communities. During Quarter One three training sessions were held to train mentors in the municipalities, in October, November and December. Each session ended with an oath taking. Quarter Two will see heightened monitoring of this component.

Municipal Prevention Strategy #3 Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment

To prepare youth for training by vocational training partners, AJR developed a “Transition to Work” training package. The transition training includes “Challenge of Dreaming my Life.” (386 youth were trained) during three sessions on August 13, September 3 and September 10, 2011. Training in Job Skills, (356 youth were trained). With this training AJR expects create awareness in the individual regarding skills, knowledge, motivation, leadership, initiative, attitudes, etc. which are important in

preparation for a job opportunity. AJR facilitated participation in local fairs (202 youth participated in product fairs)² or events to promote and take advantage of marketing opportunities.

AJR has provided 313 youth with jobs and income generating opportunities through micro-enterprises. It has also provided 140 youth with access to the Ministry of Labor's National Employment Database, for which they have been interviewed and their CV's have been included. Through training in Outreach Centers under Activity Four, the number of youth trained for work are 1,398. Previously 1,070 youth were reported.

The total combined number of youth trained for vocational training and employment is 862 youth accessing vocational training; and 2,907 accessing training and skill-building in OCs for a combined total of 3,769 youth trained.

The strategy for fostering employment, self-employment and micro-enterprises, has four main tenets: 1) Tourism for Employment, 2) The creation of Six Cooperatives through the Fernando Llor Foundation 3) The establishment of 12 micro –entrepreneurial initiatives 4) Assistance for youth with Job Searching and 5) Support to young entrepreneurs who seek Self-Employment.

1) Tourism for Employment: ECO Park La Laguna, or Cuzcachapa Lagoon, was introduced as a major reinvigoration to tourism in this region. The lagoon, an ancient and sacred lake that is part of the archaeological site Tazumal, now offers a canopy zip line, pedal boats, and bicycles. Eleven at-risk youth trained by the AJR USAID-SICA and from Chalchuapa, are running the park. The Eco Park was inaugurated on December 17, 2011. The inauguration was attended by almost 3,000 people. The Mayor inaugurated the Eco Park and was the first one to zip through the eight-line canopy zip line.

2) Six Cooperatives through the Fernando Llor Foundation: AJR worked with the CMPVs and communities to identify six houses in strategic parts of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. Six artisanal cooperatives were established this quarter: 3 in Santa Ana, 2 in Chalchuapa and 1 in El Congo, AJR provided access to training and income to 210 young entrepreneurs (105 in Santa Ana, 70 in Chalchuapa and 35 in El Congo). The Llor Foundation spent two months providing full-time training to youth with Business Experts, Marketing Experts and Specialists in technical areas.

3) The establishment of 12 micro –entrepreneurial initiatives: These initiatives were developed working with the Salvadoran Chamber for small and medium-sized enterprise (CONAMYPE). AJR convened youth trained in artisanal skills by the program and enquired which youth wanted to work under a micro-enterprise structure. It partnered with the Chamber and began training youth guiding them in creating a business plan and will provide some seed material for the small businesses. 13 micro-enterprises were created, trained and have a business plan this quarter. (28 youth in Santa Ana, 19 in Chalchuapa and 15 in El Congo)

4) Support to young entrepreneurs who seek Self-Employment. AJR decided not to carry out this component.

5) Other /Coordinators: In October and November thirteen total OC Coordinators³ (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid.

Municipal Prevention Strategy #4 Infrastructure for Prevention

In Quarter One, the OC Santa, Teresa was approved added opened in November 2011. The new total is nine OCs funded under ESF funds.

In the Outreach Centers operating in El Salvador, youth have been served with 146,629 hours positive use of free time, training for employment, tutoring and education equivalency, and values training at OCs. This quarter an intense effort ensued in the OC's to conduct life skills training. Volunteers have provided 48,576 of time to OC's. Some 838 new youth registered and some 58 new volunteers came to give time at OC's.

On November 17, 2011, the OC Las Victorias was inaugurated after a wait as a result of the hurricane that targeted this region. After the OC was inaugurated in the presence of the Mayor, faith-based partner, ADESCO, the police, community members and AJR, around 100 people walked down a path to a new refurbished soccer field, where just minutes after the Mayor provided the honorary kick off, community leagues were already using the field.

By Quarter One , a total of \$470,908.91 was generated as a result of AJR USAID-SICA prevention infrastructure projects Last quarter a total of \$303,533.86 was reported.

Municipal Prevention Strategy #5 Innovative Media Campaigning to Provide Branding and Identity

AJR developed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities. Some production and pre-production has been conducted. The most formidable branding came in the form of developing materials for the Eco-Parque Cuzcachapa including a logo, imaging, t-shirts, signage and a full page newspaper ad that was produced to shed light on the new tourism initiative.

Activity 5: Honduras CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Honduras ended 2011 as the most violent country in the world with a homicide rate of 82.1 per 100,000 people, according to a United Nations Global Study on Homicide released in October. Perceptions of insecurity remain high among the citizenry, while corruption and involvement of the police in organized crime have further reduced trust in this institution. Organized crime continues using coercive techniques to mute the opposition: A poignant example is the assassination of Alfredo Landaverde, an outspoken critic of narcotrafficking, who was shot by criminals while driving his car in December 2011. In a desperate measure to counter crime, the Government of Honduras deployed 11,000 troops in November 1, 2011 to collaborate with the National Police. Additional measures by Congress to curb criminality during this quarter included prohibiting more than two people from riding on a motorcycle, given that this has been how more than 90% of crimes have been committed so far.

³ Coordinators in the municipality of El Congo were being paid by the municipality since the inception of these OCs.

The September to December quarter of 2011 was a period of intense and accelerated execution, which put to test the commitment of the AJR-Creative Associates' team and ultimately resulted in the consolidation of program results in Honduras. Likewise, the program's public presence was expanded and enhanced, as was the perception of USAID's contribution to violence prevention at a community and municipal level – in the cities where Prevention Plans were implemented - and in the country as a whole with regard to recognition by national authorities.

The program's main objective of fostering public-private alliances for violence prevention was fully achieved, with the establishment of a vast network of public and private organizations, faith based institutions, NGOs, town councils and individuals, which began to work together to promote violence prevention in their cities and communities. More than 100 partners and allies have collaborated with AJR and contributed almost \$1.5 million in accumulated counterpart funds since the program's beginning in December 2011.

The above is a concrete demonstration of the significant impact of the youth orientation and violence prevention activities carried out in the 25 targeted high-risk communities. Achieving this involved empowering national and municipal authorities, civil society, churches and community leaders.

In spite of the short execution period, as of December 2011, AJR had accomplished and, in many cases, significantly surpassed almost all of the result indicators committed to USAID, with the exception of the one regarding the reinsertion of former gang members into the labor market. This was the result of a number of factors, including a generalized national unemployment crisis and a notable lack of openness to offering a “second chance” on the part of the national business community. The latter is the understandable result of the growing level of violence and lack of confidence, which shows the dramatic need to carry out more awareness-raising activities targeting violence prevention and to focus on microentrepreneurship as a means of reintegrating former gang members.

The major accomplishment and challenge of the AJR program personnel this quarter was achieving approximately \$350,000 in mini-donations, the highest quantity disbursed since the program's beginning.

In spite of the short amount of time, this quarter AJR introduced a new methodology in juvenile orientation in Honduras – the Mentoring Program, by means of which 165 mentors were trained. These individuals, committed to their respective communities' young people, had provided support and counseling to 660 protégés by the end of the quarter.

Possibly the most significant activity that took place this quarter was the launch and execution of six awareness-raising campaigns, which had an important impact on the beneficiary children and young people of the 25 target communities. Close to 10,000 children and young people participated directly in the campaigns, and by means of the mass media these campaigns reached an even greater audience in the municipalities and the country. It is difficult to quantify the exact size of the audience since the campaign was covered by Channel 7 in La Ceiba and Channel 8, the official state channel, both of which have national coverage. The “Think It Over (“Piénsalo Bien”)⁴” campaign probably had the greatest impact; it left an indelible memory in minds of the 5,100 participants, children and young people who boarded a converted bus to watch a video and interact with the volunteers while listening to music and reflecting on the consequences of irresponsible sexual activity at an early age. A seventh

⁴ Piénsalo Bien

campaign, “Count 3”, was fully designed to be executed by volunteers in January 2012 in order to reach 5,000 households with information regarding intra-family violence.

One of the important challenges during this quarter was the consolidation of the 40 “JuvenClubs” for children and young people, which currently have 711 participants. This involved equipping the clubs, with the participation of the respective members in buying the equipment; it required an immense effort by the team and by organizations assisting, like COMVIDA⁵ in Choloma, which collaborated in every aspect of the process. The juvenile talent developed through the clubs was put on display in different programmed activities, including graduations, benefits, concerts, demonstrations, the Youth Against Violence movement’s activities and the end-of-year AJR workshops to present results. The clubs were an important vehicle for attracting the young people to participate and helped foster a positive sense of identity and belonging, which was the main objective of the clubs’ formation.

The escalation of violence in Honduras was evident in the at-risk communities where the AJR works. It was particularly evident in three communities in La Ceiba and three communities in Comayagüela that participate in the program, when family members of beneficiaries, community leaders and OC coordinators were murdered during the quarter. This underscores the difficulty of carrying out community-level violence prevention work, but also highlights the resilience of the program participants. Likewise, it teaches an important lesson: that programmed results may be periodically affected and prevention programs must always be prepared to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances.

It was also clearly demonstrated that community partners, particularly faith based institutions, can achieve significant results at a minimal cost. One example of this was at the Cofradía OC in San Pedro Sula, which was able to attend 1,500 beneficiaries, making it possible for the children and young people of this neighborhood to participate in activities they never could have dreamed of. This and the significant juvenile orientation and counseling given by the priests and volunteers from their respective parishes will leave an indelible effect on this community. Similar cases occurred at the Rivera Hernández and Puerto Lempira OCs, but, to varying degrees, this pattern can be seen in all the OCs started by the AJR. The model utilizes community dynamics to promote violence prevention, and the contribution of AJR-USAID, while modest in financial resources, is rich in methodologies to transfer skills and foster connections among the collaborators at the different levels and has proved to be a significant catalyst for change.

In terms of cumulative numbers since the beginning of the program, close to 20,000 children and young people have participated in awareness-raising campaigns to dissuade them from participating in criminal activity or delinquency. Likewise, 10,077 have participated in the activities of the “For My Barrio” Outreach Centers, for a total of 293,941 youth/hours of attention by 650 volunteers who contributed 51,096 hours of their time at the OCs.

With regard to juvenile orientation services, 110 of the program’s volunteer facilitators trained 5,367 young people in life skills through the Dreaming My Life Challenge workshops and are following up on the beneficiaries’ life plans.

In terms of vocational training provided by AJR-Honduras, a total of 1,829 young people finished vocational education programs during the quarter, and 471 children and young people participated in the accelerated learning program offered by EDUCATODOS.

⁵ Programa Municipal de Infancia y Juventud – Municipal Program for Infants and Young People

In addition the AJR successfully implemented the Employability Workshops (TAL⁶) with appropriate methodological modifications, providing 799 young beneficiaries with skills to improve their employability. This included the preparation of well-prepared and presentable CVs with photographs, as well as the costly legal documentation and health card required by employers. A monitoring process of the beneficiaries showed that at least 160 had found paying jobs and many others had improved their interview skills by December, suggesting that more of them will find jobs in the coming months. Also with respect to employability, AJR provided Self-Employment Kits to kits 325 beneficiaries, most of whom had completed vocational courses offered by the program.

During this quarter, AJR also consolidated the work on the La Ceiba Violence Observatory and initiated work on the Choloma Observatory. This involved the training of law enforcement officers and the awareness raising and involvement of the respective municipal authorities

With respect to the work of AJR-Honduras on juvenile penal justice in Honduras, it had fully achieved its objectives by the end of the quarter by bringing national attention to the issue for the first time in a decade. Part of the achievement included the conclusion of text agreed upon by the respective responsible institutions and civil society, dealing with Title III and its inclusion in the proposed reform to the Code of Childhood and Adolescence (and other related laws), which it is expected that the National Congress will approve in the near future; workshops on Mediation Techniques and Restorative Justice with key Juvenile Justice Operators and Civil Society; an interchange between the Costa Rican Supreme Court and key figures in the Honduran legal system in an on-site visit to learn about the restorative justice program in Costa Rica; the implementation of a grant to NGO Covenant House (“Casa Alianza”) to improve monitoring of the Juvenile Justice sector and to Save the Children to promote Restorative Justice and, finally the provision of technical assistance to the Intervention Commission of the Honduran Institute on Childhood, Adolescence and the Family⁷ to further its integral reform, which has been approved by the Presidency of Honduras.

The results achieved through Activity 7, funded by Honduras Merida/INL funding, were greatly enhanced by synergies with the Honduras activities of Component 2, carried out with Regional funding. These included a “Diplomado” (post-graduate diploma) on Juvenile Justice that trained 37 judges, prosecutors and other key personnel in the legal system and the participation of an important contingent of Juvenile Justice Operators in the Third Regional Justice Forum in San Salvador during November.

During this quarter the Youth Movement Against Violence, supported by AJR, found its voice as the leading national youth group advocating for violence prevention in Honduras. At the National level, the Youth Movement had the opportunity make presentations to Security Commission headed by the President of the Republic, to the plenary of the National Congress, to the President of Congress, and to the Honduran people through national media. The Movement presented ideas and recommendations based on the initial findings of 110 dialogues carried with children and youth from different segments, but particularly with those in communities affected by violence in the cities where the Movement has established chapters (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.) High impact activities like a Human Chain Against Violence that included 3,000 people, concerts, a song competition, and other activities carried by the Movement and its chapters, has achieved unprecedented results. The Movement’s leadership also met with US visitors, such as Assistant Secretary of State Maria Otero, Assistant USAID Administrator Mark Feirstein and US Ambassador Lisa Kubiske.

⁶ Talleres de Autosuficiencia Laboral

⁷ Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia

Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

Final lessons learned including the budgetary costs of interventions were a major focus in El Salvador and Honduras. Both final evaluation surveys were also carried out in the 18 communities in El Salvador and the 25 communities in Honduras by Vox Latina.

Resumen Ejecutivo

Este reporte es del primer trimestre, el cual cubre actividades llevadas a cabo por Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA del 1 de octubre, 2011 a diciembre 31, 2011. Alianza Joven Regional recibió una enmienda a su acuerdo cooperativo (AC) No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extendiendo el programa hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2011. El financiamiento fue incrementado de \$2.8 millones a \$9.9 millones. El alcance del programa fue modificado y las tres actividades originales se extendieron para convertirse en 6 actividades en total. Posteriormente una séptima actividad relacionada a justicia penal juvenil en Honduras financiado por INL, fue añadida al programa a través de la enmienda número 10 al Acuerdo Cooperativo. En este trimestre el Acuerdo Cooperativo fue extendido hasta el 31 de enero de 2012, bajo una extensión sin costo.

Para AJR tanto en El Salvador como en Honduras, el primer trimestre marcó una maduración de las actividades y el alcance de más resultados adicionales en todo el programa. Esto en el contexto de la profundización de la violencia en El Salvador y al mismo tiempo con cambios significativos en la agenda de seguridad interna del país. Después de una reducción en los homicidios en el 2010, El Salvador una vez más ha registrado un alza considerable en la tasa de homicidios en el 2011, con 70 homicidios por cada 100,000 habitantes. Más específicamente, el total número de homicidios registrado en El Salvador en el 2011 fue 4,254. En un esfuerzo para parar la violencia y demostrar resultados, después de la renuncia de Manuel Melgar como Ministro de Justicia y Seguridad en Noviembre del 2011, el Presidente Funes nombró a David Munguía Payes como cabeza de esta oficina, convirtiéndolo en el primer oficial militar a cargo de la seguridad doméstica después de la guerra civil. Munguía Payes ha dicho que él está comprometido a reducir los homicidios en un 30%, lo que representa una reducción en el número de muertes diarias de 12 a 11-10. Claramente, este cambio no ha sido popular entre los partidarios del FMLN, y por lo tanto, el Presidente Funes ha perdido apoyo de su propio partido en la Asamblea Nacional.

Además en octubre el país sufrió un golpe significativo a la economía cuando reciente entrando octubre, lluvias tropicales causaron el desplazamiento de más de 6,500 personas y según reportes puso en peligro la mitad de los cultivos a cosecharse este año. La implementación de Creative en algunas comunidades se afectó con algunos Centros de Alcance que cerraron por un período corto de tiempo en las comunidades más afectadas por las lluvias. Ante esta situación el personal de Creative recolectó víveres y los distribuyó a los más necesitados a través de los Centros de Alcance.

Actividad 1: Iniciativas Público-Privadas para la Prevención de Pandillas

El fomento de alianzas público-privadas para la prevención de la delincuencia juvenil ha sido un foco constante en toda la implementación. Unos cuantos avances notables en cuanto a estas alianzas fueron efectuados este trimestre. En diciembre 2011, AJR y varias instituciones co-desarrollaron “Compromiso El Salvador”, una alianza que incluyó a FUNDASALVA, la empresa maquiladora League y Rio Grande Foods, además de la ONG Trabajemos por la Paz, para sensibilizar sobre la necesidad de rehabilitar a ex pandilleros y ofrecerles un empleo. El lanzamiento de Compromiso El Salvador se realizó el día 29 de diciembre de 2011 y contó con la participación de 45 personas representantes de sector privado, ONGs y medios de comunicación.

Otras alianzas claves han sido aquellas realizadas entre AJR, UNICEF y CONJUVE (Consejo Nacional de la Juventud). El Tercer Foro Regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil “Hacia una Política Sub-regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil”, se llevó a cabo en San Salvador en diciembre de 2011. El Foro fue apoyado por CONJUVE y UNICEF. Ambos fueron socios clave para hacer posible el Foro, el Foro culminó con la presentación de las recomendaciones de política de justicia penal juvenil, las cuales fueron posteriormente presentadas y acogidas por los Presidentes de Centroamérica a través de SICA.

Centros de Alcance establecidos en alianza con las comunidades, organizaciones basadas en la fe, sector privado y/o municipalidades.

En octubre de 2011, USAID aprobó el Centro de Alcance El Calvario en Nahuizalco, el cual fue inaugurado el 11 de noviembre de 2011. El CdA constituye una alianza entre la Asociación de Iglesias Evangélicas y Pastores de Nahuizalco, los cuales están muy comprometidos con el CdA y su implementación.

En los dieciséis nuevos centros de Alcance operando en El Salvador 2,766 jóvenes se han beneficiado con 25,758 horas de uso adecuado del tiempo libre, 2064 jóvenes tuvieron acceso a capacitación para el empleo y 2,307 recibieron tutorías escolares y formación en valores.

Este trimestre se hizo un esfuerzo intenso en los CdAs para llevar a cabo capacitaciones en habilidades de la vida. El número total de jóvenes que recibieron capacitación en habilidades para la vida bajo la Actividad 1 son: 1,162 (aproximadamente 1,634 jóvenes adicionales fueron reportados como capacitados en habilidades para la vida bajo la Actividad 4). Los Centros de Alcance tomaron sus metas en serio, con varios de ellos trabajando a través de escuelas y buscando llegar a la comunidad para ofrecer las capacitaciones.

Este trimestre, una gran parte del enfoque de fortalecimiento para los Centros de Alcance en El Salvador se dirigió a dos componentes: la sostenibilidad del Modelo CdA y la construcción de la red de CdAs.

Bajo la Actividad 1, en octubre y noviembre, cinco Coordinadores de CdA (a quienes previamente se les había pagaba su salario bajo la donación de seis meses otorgada por por AJR), son ahora pagados por las respectivas municipalidades, incluyendo sus beneficios. Esta es un logro formidable para AJR de cara a la sostenibilidad de los CdAs. AJR trabajó de cerca con los CMPVs y las municipalidades para que esto sucediera. El compromiso por parte de los CMPVs, quienes se acercaron a las municipalidades para buscar estos fondos es significativo porque envía una fuerte señal respecto a: 1) la convicción del impacto de los Centros de Alcance como la herramienta de prevención número uno efectiva en el corazón de las comunidades; y 2) En general el compromiso con las intervenciones de prevención incluidas en los planes.

El 23 de noviembre en Santa Ana se llevó a cabo la primera reunión de miembros de la red de CdAs. A mediados de diciembre 2011 el grupo se reunió de nuevo y se alcanzó un acuerdo facilitado por Creative con los ADESCOs, organizaciones basadas en la fe, alcaldías y los CMPVs para la creación de una Red de Centros de Alcance, la cual será formalizada como una nueva organización con representación nacional y con la habilidad para fortalecer los CdAs en el futuro. El objetivo de AJR con la red es promover una organización independiente registrada en El Salvador que ayude a propagar y duplicar el Modelo de Centro de Alcance y que además pueda recibir financiamiento de futuros donantes y que sea una sombrilla para los 22 Centros de Alcance. La respuesta fue bastante positiva con una participación casi completa de la coordinación de Centros de Alcance,

organizaciones basadas en la fe y otros socios. El próximo trimestre se espera terminar los estatutos y las primeras reuniones se llevarán a cabo por parte de la Asociación.

Movimientos de Jóvenes en Contra de la Violencia

Este trimestre fue clave para el Movimiento de Jóvenes en Contra de la Violencia de El Salvador. Se alcanzó la meta de 110 “Diálogos Contra la Violencia” con una penetración en todo El Salvador, estableciendo efectivamente una plataforma nacional para la discusión pública del impacto de la violencia juvenil y sus potenciales soluciones. El 5 de diciembre de 2011, el Movimiento hizo historia en cuanto a la movilización social, organizando Diálogos con líderes juveniles de partidos políticos en medio de uno de los redondeles de la capital con más tráfico. Esto marcó la primera vez que líderes políticos de los partidos se reúnen para discutir la situación de la violencia y sus soluciones en El Salvador. Al diálogo asistieron jóvenes de los partidos políticos. La semana siguiente candidatos a alcaldes dialogaron sobre la violencia también. Ambos eventos fueron cubiertos por los medios de comunicación escritos y televisivos.

En diciembre se desarrollaron las recomendaciones de política pública, resultado de los diálogos sostenidos, para su presentación y revisión por parte de la Asamblea Legislativa, a fin de recibir el apoyo por parte de las fracciones políticas.

Finalmente, el Movimiento Jóvenes contra la Violencia organizó el “+Con en contra de la Violencia”, un partido de fútbol en la cancha de fútbol sala “La Cuna del Mágico” del Estadio Mágico González. El Movimiento de Jóvenes invitó artistas, miembros del sector privado y público, políticos diplomáticos y jugadores de fútbol profesional a ser las estrellas del +CON. El Partido de Fútbol en contra de la Violencia, junto a políticos, jóvenes y funcionarios de gobierno a través de un juego de fútbol amigable buscaba sensibilizar acerca de la necesidad de atender la prevención de la violencia juvenil. En la ceremonia de apertura y antes que se tocara el himno nacional, los jóvenes le pidieron a los jugadores que se tomaran de las manos y que juntos hicieran una declaración pública en contra de la violencia. Aunque no fue atendido por muchos, el partido de fútbol fue un evento muy alegre en donde las figuras nacionales se reunieron para enviar un mensaje en apoyo a la prevención y para jugar en contra de la violencia.

Honduras

En el primer trimestre, el Movimiento de Jóvenes en Contra de la Violencia apoyado por AJR, encontró su voz, como el grupo principal de jóvenes que aboga por la prevención de la violencia en Honduras. A nivel nacional el Movimiento de Jóvenes tuvo la oportunidad de hacer presentaciones a la Comisión de Seguridad liderada por el Presidente de la República, al plenario del Congreso Nacional, al Presidente del Congreso y a la población Hondureña a través de los medios de comunicación nacionales. El Movimiento presentó ideas y recomendaciones basadas en resultados iniciales de 110 diálogos llevados a cabo con niños y jóvenes de distintos sectores, pero particularmente con aquellas afectados por la violencia en la ciudades en donde el Movimiento ha establecido capítulos (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba y Choloma). Actividades de alto impacto como la Cadena Humana en contra de la Violencia involucró a 3,000 personas, conciertos, una competencia de canciones y otras actividades llevadas a cabo el Movimiento y sus capítulos, han tenido resultados sin precedentes. Los líderes del Movimiento también se reunieron con visitantes de los Estados Unidos como la Secretaria Adjunta del Departamento de Estado Maria Otero, el Administrador Asistente de USAID, Mark Feirstein y la Embajadora de los Estados Unidos en Honduras, Lisa Kubiske.

GUATEMALA

En el mes de octubre se llevó a cabo el proceso del Foro Multimedia 2D entrevistando a los candidatos a presidencia. Este foro busco conocer el Plan de Prevención de Violencia de cada uno. El foro se llamo “Foro Multimedia 2D ¿Conoces el Plan de Prevención de Violencia de tu Candidato?”, este consta de dos videos, el primero que donde se comparte información estadística de la violencia en Guatemala y se explica el tema de prevención, y el segundo video contiene las respuestas de los candidatos a las siguientes 3 preguntas:

- a. ¿Qué entiende por prevención de violencia juvenil?
- b. ¿Cuáles son las 3 acciones puntuales para prevenir la violencia juvenil que su gobierno realizará si queda electo?
- c. ¿Qué municipios priorizaría?

Este foro se programo para lanzarlo en Noviembre en la segunda vuelta de la contienda electoral.

El 03 de noviembre fue el lanzamiento del foro virtual 2D ¿Conoces el plan de prevención de tu candidato?, en una conferencia de prensa. Este Foro fue producto de la preocupación de la juventud por elegir la mejor opción dentro de los 2 candidatos a presidente y la necesidad de prevenir la violencia, para ellos se elaboró esta foro con el fin de informar a los jóvenes para que ellos pueden ejercer un voto consciente. A la conferencia de prensa asistieron 17 personas (4 miembros del MJCV y 13 medios de comunicación). Los videos fueron subidos a las redes sociales, a la página web y Youtube: Este es el segundo video donde se presenta las respuestas de los candidatos a las 3 preguntas: <http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/%C2%BFque-hara-tu-candidato/>

MOVIMIENTO REGIONAL DE JOVENES EN CONTRA DE LA VIOLENCIA

El establecimiento del Movimiento Regional de Jóvenes en Contra de la Violencia (MRJCV) fue posible gracias a los Movimientos de Jóvenes bilaterales fuertes, apoyados por Creative establecidos en Guatemala en el 2009 y en El Salvador y Honduras en el 2011. El objetivo de Creative es promover un movimiento regional de jóvenes para abogar por políticas de prevención de la violencia a través de campañas de movilización innovadoras que se ayuden de la fuerza de los Movimientos bilaterales, convirtiéndose ésta en una fuerza vibrante que busque el establecimiento de políticas de prevención de la violencia encaminadas a proteger a la juventud y promover su futuro a nivel regional.

El Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes contra la Violencia se puso en marcha oficialmente en San Salvador el 13 de diciembre de 2011 con la firma del acuerdo de constitución del movimiento junto al Secretario General de SICA, Juan Daniel Alemán. El mismo día, los Jóvenes de los tres Movimientos Nacionales asistieron al Tercer Foro de Justicia Penal Juvenil de SICA (organizado por AJR) en donde recibieron una ovación por su trabajo en la reducción de la violencia. Después de la firma del acuerdo de constitución del Movimiento Regional, éste se ha convertido en el punto de referencia para el Secretario General del SICA en cuanto a las actividades de sociedad civil que involucran a los jóvenes en la región Centroamericana.

INSERCIÓN DE JOVENES EX PANDILLEROS

EL SALVADOR

En septiembre de 2010, Creative comenzó a trabajar con FUNDASALVA en la rehabilitación y reinserción de ex pandilleros. FUNDASALVA es, una organización privada sin fines de lucro que se dedica a la prevención, al tratamiento y a la rehabilitación de aquellas personas que son adictas a las drogas y al alcohol.

Este trimestre el proyecto con FUNDASALVA finalizó y las actividades dieron un giro completo, superando con ello la mayoría de sus indicadores. Aproximadamente 89 jóvenes fueron rehabilitados a través de la donación efectuada a FUNDASALVA, lo que quiere decir que han salido de las pandillas, ya no están usando drogas, han completado un proceso de terapia psicológica y han sido insertados en un trabajo o una actividad productiva. A través de 29 iglesias y otros socios a nivel comunitario, 216 jóvenes aplicaron a servicios de rehabilitación con FUNDASALVA. Todos los jóvenes recibieron capacitación en cómo llevar sus relaciones dentro y fuera del trabajo, habilidades de resolución de conflictos, habilidades para la presentación personal, como hacer un curriculum, así como prepararse para y tener una entrevista. Veintiún jóvenes fueron reinsertados en puestos de trabajo y 67 se sumaron a siete iniciativas micro empresa en las cuales FUNDASALVA ha asociado con la ONG “Trabajemos por la Paz”. Tres microempresas adicionales se pondrán en marcha en enero de 2012. Lo que dice mucho sobre la demanda de rehabilitación e inserción es que 58 jóvenes que ya completaron las demás porciones del proceso de rehabilitación, se encuentran esperando una oportunidad de empleo o iniciativa empresarial. Esto representa una tarea importante para “Compromiso El Salvador”, una alianza que continuará abriendo espacios para hacer la rehabilitación e inserción posible en El Salvador.

HONDURAS-Alianzas publico-privadas para la inserción de ex-pandilleros

Este resultado se puede encontrar bajo la Actividad 5 de Honduras.

Actividad 2: Evaluar Marcos Legales Regionales y Promover Reformas de Justicia Penal Juvenil

En los meses de octubre y noviembre, el Equipo de Justicia Penal Juvenil llevó a cabo un estudio estadístico de casos cerrados de homicidios, procesos del 2009 llevados en los Juzgados de Menores y de Niñez de los países del Triangulo Norte. La consultora Gabriela Jiménez Pellecer de Guatemala trabajó con un grupo de pasantes en la recolección de información y análisis de los casos cerrados en el Juzgado de Ejecución de Medidas al Menor en Guatemala. Orietta Zumbado llevó a cabo el análisis final de los casos.

Un Comité Ad hoc fue establecido por Creative compuesto por operadores del sistema penal juvenil, tomadores de decisión y representantes de instituciones de niñez y juventud en El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras, con el mandato explícito de procesar los insumos del análisis de justicia penal juvenil realizado.

El 3 y 4 de noviembre de 2011, el Comité se reunió por la primera vez para discutir el análisis comparado efectuado de los países del triangulo norte. Un primer borrador de recomendaciones de política de justicia penal juvenil y áreas estratégicas fueron definidas y discutidas el 18 de noviembre de 2011. Una segunda propuesta de recomendaciones de política fue elaborada incorporando insumos recibidos y fue discutida en la tercer reunión del Comité Ad hoc llevada a cabo el 20 y 21 de noviembre de 2011. Finalmente, una tercera propuesta de recomendaciones de política fue discutida en la cuarta y última reunión del Comité Ad hoc llevada a cabo del 1 al 3 de diciembre de 2011. En esta reunión

se consensuaron las áreas estratégicas del estudio efectuado y las recomendaciones de política sub-regional de justicia penal juvenil.

Las recomendaciones de política sub-regional de justicia penal juvenil fueron presentadas y validadas en el Tercer Foro Regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil “Hacia una Política Sub-regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil” el cual se llevó a cabo los días 12 y 13 de diciembre de 2011. Para el Foro se contó con el apoyo de CONJUVE (Consejo Nacional de la Juventud) y UNICEF. En el Foro participaron 129 operadores de justicia de El Salvador, 32 de Honduras, 33 personas de Guatemala, 2 consultores de Costa Rica y 2 Magistradas de la Corte Centroamericana de Justicia. El evento estuvo encaminado a dar a conocer las recomendaciones de política sub-regional de justicia penal juvenil, además buscó abrir un espacio para el diálogo regional y manifestar como un consorcio de donantes y socios, más que como individuos, la necesidad de una política de justicia penal juvenil.

Una contribución bastante motivadora en el Foro fue la efectuada por el recién formado “Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia”, a través de un discurso motivador dado por Agustín Coroy, miembro del Movimiento de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia de Guatemala y ex pandillero. Sus palabras reafirmaron a los tomadores de decisión de los países representados en el Foro las posibilidades de cambio si se les da oportunidades a los jóvenes en la fase de rehabilitación y reinserción.

El Comité Ad hoc presentó la propuesta de recomendaciones de política sub-regional de justicia penal juvenil en el Tercer Foro Regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil en donde estas fueron adoptadas por los participantes y presentadas al Dr. Juan Daniel Alemán, Secretario General del SICA.

Los documentos finales de las normas de procedimiento para la implementación y el monitoreo de las medidas alternas impuestas a los adolescentes en conflicto con la ley, fueron validadas en los tres países por el ISNA, SBS y el IHNFA respectivamente. Gracias al proceso participativo que se llevó a cabo con el personal técnico de las tres instituciones, las normas de procedimiento presentadas han sido retomadas por las instituciones y la implementación de algunos nuevos procedimientos ya está asumiéndose en el ISNA y en la Secretaría de Bienestar Social.

En diciembre, se realizaron las ceremonias de graduación de los Diplomados Interinstitucionales de Justicia Penal Juvenil en El Salvador y Honduras. En Guatemala la ceremonia final del curso de especialización se realizó en noviembre. Los cursos en los tres países finalizaron su implementación en noviembre.

En los países del Triángulo Norte el Diplomado sentó precedentes para la capacitación con los operadores. En El Salvador sólo 3 personas de las 32 habían recibido capacitación desde que se convirtieron en operadores de justicia penal juvenil. Solo dos Diplomados habían sido impartidos anteriormente en este tema (los cursos se habían llevado a cabo en materia penal en el 2004). En Honduras una capacitación de este tipo no se había ofrecido nunca. En Guatemala por primera vez en siete años se impartió un curso en justicia penal juvenil. En Guatemala se le dió acceso al curso a operadores que venían del interior del país, quienes viajaron entre 4 a 6 horas para asistir a cada uno de los cinco módulos del curso.

Actividad 3: Asistencia Técnica a SICA a promover el diálogo y coherencia en seguridad ciudadana.

SICA participó activamente en la elaboración de las recomendaciones que fueron oficialmente presentadas y jugará un rol fundamental en asegurar que los países del Triangulo Norte y de la región Centroamericana introduzcan esfuerzos de propuestas de políticas a nivel nacional. El Secretario General del SICA, Dr. Juan Daniel Alemán, presentó las recomendaciones en la Cumbre de Presidentes de Centroamérica el 16 de diciembre de 2011, en donde fueron acogidas e incorporadas en el Plan de Acción de SICA.

El 3 de diciembre de 2011, SICA recibió y expresó su apoyo al nuevo Movimiento Regional de Jóvenes en contra de la Violencia.

Actividad 4: El Salvador Mérida/Iniciativa CARSI para la Prevención

Comités de Prevención de la Violencia creados y fortalecidos para diseñar, implementar y monitorear planes de prevención de violencia municipales.

La Actividad Cuatro consiste en el “Fondo de Acción Comunitaria”, bajo la iniciativa CARSI/El Salvador. Esta actividad está encaminada a fortalecer metodologías existentes, expandir la cobertura geográfica y pilotear nuevos conceptos de prevención para desarrollar la capacidad de las comunidades y crear un ambiente propicio para la integración de los jóvenes en sus comunidades. Para ello, AJR trabaja con los Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo.

Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #1, Creación de Condiciones para la Sostenibilidad

AJR está comprometido a fortalecer los Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia para que puedan diseñar, implementar y monitorear los Planes de Prevención. En Diciembre de 2011, AJR ofreció un paquete de capacitación técnica a los tres CMPVs: Capacitación en la Estrategia Nacional de Prevención de la Violencia del Gobierno de El Salvador/ PREPAZ; Capacitación en los trece factores de riesgo como el marco para la prevención de la violencia /AJR USAID-SICA; y capacitación en el monitoreo y evaluación de actividades bajo el Plan Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia. Las sesiones de capacitación fueron claves porque hicieron posible que los CMPVs reflexionaron acerca de sus experiencias bajo los planes. Todas las sesiones de capacitación contaron con la presencia de casi todos los miembros del Comité.

Observatorios de la Violencia y Vulnerabilidad

Los tres observatorios municipales presentaron los informes trimestrales que apoyaron a AJR en la generación de insumos que sirvieron de base para el diseño de las políticas municipales de prevención de la violencia.

Desarrollo de Políticas Municipales

En Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo, la política municipal de prevención de la violencia fue desarrollada mediante un proceso participativo. El borrador final fue presentado a los Comités de prevención de la violencia con la finalidad de recibir sus insumos y observaciones.

Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #2, Promoción de Valores e Identidad de la Juventud

El número total de los jóvenes capacitados en los Centros de Alcance bajo la Actividad Cuatro es de: 1,634. La meta era de 1,400 jóvenes capacitados. Entre los jóvenes capacitados en habilidades para la vida, 436 jóvenes que pudieron acceder oportunidades de capacitación vocacional y como parte de la capacitación para la transición al empleo ofrecida por Creative, les fue ofrecida la capacitación en habilidades para la vida.

Para el primer trimestre, 28 clubes fueron formados, involucrando a 120 jóvenes en comunidades objetivo en los municipios de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. Una sesión de monitoreo se llevó a cabo con los 28 Clubes el 13 de diciembre. Un nuevo grupo de Clubes fue capacitado en esta sesión para que pudieran elaborar su misión, visión y actividades de largo y corto plazo. La Coordinadora de Monitoreo y Evaluación se reunió individualmente con los Clubes existentes quienes expresaron que era necesario contar con más apoyo a nivel local para los Clubes y a través de los ADESCOs.

La mayoría de las comunidades en los municipios meta cuentan con poco acceso a espacios para la recreación y el deporte. Los deportes bajo los proyectos de prevención en los tres municipios continúan teniendo impacto. En Santa Ana 20 torneos se llevaron a cabo en 20 comunidades, en Chalchuapa 27 torneos deportivos se llevaron a cabo en 5 comunidades, y en El Congo 8 torneos se llevaron a cabo en este trimestre.

Setenta y un mentores han sido identificados en las comunidades. En el primer trimestre tres sesiones de capacitación se llevaron a cabo para capacitar a mentores en las municipalidades, en los meses de octubre, noviembre y diciembre. Cada sesión terminó con un juramento. En el segundo trimestre se verá intensificado el monitoreo de este componente.

Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #3 Capacitación en Habilidades y Oportunidades de Empleo

Para preparar a los jóvenes para que recibieran capacitación por parte de socios capacitadores, AJR desarrolló un paquete de “Transición al Trabajo”. Esta capacitación de transición incluyó el “Desafío de Soñar mi Vida”. 386 jóvenes fueron capacitados en tres sesiones el 14 de agosto, 3 y 10 de septiembre de 2011. 356 jóvenes recibieron capacitación en habilidades de trabajo. Con esta capacitación, AJR espera crear conciencia en los individuos en cuanto a conocimiento, motivación, liderazgo, iniciativa, actitud, etc., lo que es importante en cuanto a la preparación para una oportunidad de trabajo. Además 202 jóvenes participaron en ferias de productos o eventos para promover y aprovechar las oportunidades de mercadeo.

AJR ha proveído a 313 jóvenes con trabajos y oportunidades de generación de ingresos a través de las microempresas. También apoyó el acceso de 140 jóvenes a la base de datos de empleo del Ministerio de Trabajo, para lo cual todos fueron entrevistados y sus CVs incluidos en la base de datos.

El número total de jóvenes capacitados en educación vocacional y empleo es de 862 y 2,907 jóvenes fueron capacitados en los CDA,s, para un total de 3,769 jóvenes capacitados.

La estrategia para fomentar el trabajo, auto empleo y micro empresas, tiene cinco líneas: 1) Turismo para empleo, 2) La creación de seis Cooperativas a través de la Fundación Fernando Llort; 3) Establecimiento de 12 iniciativas de micro empresas; 4) Asistencia a los jóvenes en la búsqueda de trabajo; y 5) Apoyo a jóvenes empresarios que buscan un auto empleo.

1) Turismo para el empleo: ECO Park La Laguna, fue introducido como una iniciativa que ha traído vigor al turismo en la región. La Laguna, parte del sitio arqueológico El Tazumal, ahora ofrece canopy, lanchas y bicicletas. 11 jóvenes en riesgo de Chalchuapa capacitados por AJR USAID-SICA están operando el Ecoparque. EL Eco Park fue inaugurado el 17 de diciembre de 2011. A la inauguración asistieron casi 3,000 personas. El Alcalde inauguró el Eco Park y fue el primero en subirse en el canopy de ocho líneas.

2) Seis Cooperativas a través de la Fundación Llorit: AJR trabajó con los CMPVs y las comunidades para identificar seis casas en lugares estratégicos de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. Seis cooperativas artesanales fueron establecidas este trimestre: 3 en Santa Ana, 2 en Chalchuapa y 1 en El Congo. AJR brindó a 210 jóvenes emprendedores acceso a capacitación y a generación de ingresos (105 en Santa Ana, 70 en Chalchuapa y 35 en El Congo). La Fundación Llorit brindó capacitación a tiempo completo por dos meses enteros a los jóvenes, a través de expertos en negocios, mercadeo y especialistas en áreas técnicas.

3) Establecimiento de 12 iniciativas de microempresas: Estas iniciativas fueron desarrolladas con la Cámara Salvadoreña de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (CONAMYPE). AJR llamó a los jóvenes capacitados por el programa en habilidades artesanales y les preguntó quienes querían trabajar bajo la estructura de una microempresa. AJR se asoció con la Cámara y comenzó a capacitar a los jóvenes, guiándolos en la creación de un plan de negocios para proveer fondos semilla para la creación de empresas pequeñas. Este trimestre 13 microempresas fueron creadas, capacitadas y cuentan con un plan de negocios. 28 jóvenes en Santa Ana, 19 en Chalchuapa y 15 en El Congo, fueron involucrados en las empresas.

4) Otros Coordinadores: En octubre y noviembre, trece Coordinadores de CdAs en total (a quienes anteriormente se les daba un salario bajo la donación de seis meses de AJR) están siendo pagados ahora por las respectivas municipalidades, incluyendo sus respectivos beneficios.

Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #4, Infraestructura para la Prevención

En el primer trimestre, el CdA Santa Teresa fue aprobado y abierto en noviembre de 2011. El nuevo total es de nueve CdAs financiados con fondos CARSI.

Después de la inauguración del CdA, con la presencia del Alcalde, el socio de la organización basada en fe, ADESCO, la policía, miembros de la comunidad y AJR, alrededor de 100 personas caminaron en un sendero a la nueva cancha de fútbol, en donde minutos después el Alcalde tuvo el honor de dar la primera patada al balón, mientras que equipos de la comunidad ya estaban haciendo uso de la cancha.

En los Centros de Alcance que operan en El Salvador, 146, 629h, son horas que los jóvenes utilizan para hacer uso adecuado de su tiempo libre: capacitación para el empleo, tutorías académicas y homologación escolar, capacitación en valores.. Este trimestre se realizó un esfuerzo intenso en los CdAs para dar capacitación en habilidades para la vida, y se contabilizaron 48,576 horas de voluntariado. En este sentido se registraron 838 nuevos jóvenes y 58 nuevos.

El primer trimestre, un total de \$470,908.91 fue generado como contrapartida resultado de los proyectos de infraestructura para la prevención de AJR USAID-SICA. El último trimestre un total de \$303,533.86 fue reportado.

Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #5 Campañas de Medios de Comunicación Innovadoras para proveer Marca e Identidad

AJR desarrolló quince campañas de sensibilización en las comunidades, posicionándolas como una estrategia de incidencia y promoción de actividades que se están llevando a cabo en las 18 comunidades. Algunas producciones y pre-producciones se han llevado a cabo. Una buena generación de marca se dió en el desarrollo de los materiales para el Eco Parque Cuzcachapa, incluyendo logo, imagen, camisetas, señalización, y un anuncio de una página entera en el periódico, que fue desarrollada para dar la conocer esta nueva iniciativa de turismo.

Actividad 5: Iniciativa de Prevención CARSI Honduras

Honduras terminó el 2011 como el país más violento del mundo con una tasa de homicidios de 82.1 por cada 100,000 habitantes según La Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) en su primer Estudio Global sobre el Homicidio. Las percepciones de inseguridad se mantienen altas en la ciudadanía, mientras la corrupción e involucramiento de la policía en el crimen organizado ha reducido la confianza en esta institución aun más que antes. El crimen organizado sigue usando técnicas intimidadoras para callar a la oposición: Un ejemplo desafortunado es el asesinato de Alfredo Landaverde, un crítico abierto del narcotráfico, quien fue disparado por criminales mientras manejaba su carro en diciembre del 2011. Como una medida desesperada para combatir al crimen, el Gobierno de Honduras desplegó 11,000 soldados del ejército el 1 de noviembre del 2011 para que colaboren con la Policía Nacional. Medidas adicionales del Congreso para parar la criminalidad incluyen prohibir que más de dos personas vayan en una motocicleta ya que así ha sido como más de 90% de los crímenes han sido cometidos hasta ahora.

El trimestre septiembre-diciembre de 2011, fue un período de ejecución acelerada e intensa, que puso a prueba el compromiso del equipo de AJR-Creative Associates y consolidó los resultados del programa en Honduras. Asimismo, se solidificó la presencia pública de este y la percepción de la contribución en prevención de USAID a nivel comunitario y municipal-en las ciudades donde se implementaron Planes de Prevención- y nacional en cuanto al reconocimiento de las autoridades.

El objetivo central del programa en cuanto a generar alianzas público-privadas para la prevención, fue cumplido a cabalidad, logrando que una extensa red de organizaciones públicas y privadas, instituciones basadas en la fe, ONGs, Patronatos e individuos iniciaran a trabajar unidos promoviendo la prevención de violencia en sus ciudades y comunidades. En este sentido más de 100 socios y aliados del AJR participaron y muchos contribuyeron con casi \$1.5 millones en contrapartida acumulada, registrada desde inicios del programa a diciembre de 2011.

Lo anterior se reflejó concretamente en una significativa oferta de orientación y beneficios de prevención llevada a una cantidad considerable de niños y jóvenes en las 25 comunidades de alto riesgo beneficiadas, empoderando a autoridades nacionales, municipales, sociedad civil, iglesias y liderazgo comunitario para lograrlo.

A diciembre de 2011 y a pesar del corto tiempo de ejecución, AJR había cumplido y en muchos casos sobre-cumplido de manera significativa la casi totalidad de los resultados comprometidos con USAID, exceptuando el resultado referido a la inserción laboral de jóvenes expandilleros. En este caso particular, se conjugó la crisis nacional del empleo y una notoria falta de apertura para “segundas oportunidades” por parte del empresariado nacional, entendible por el creciente nivel de violencia y desconfianza, que deja una importante lección sobre la necesidad de realizar más acciones de sensibilización sobre el tema y en privilegiar aun más el enfoque micro-empresarial con este segmento clave.

El reto superado por el personal del programa AJR este trimestre, incluyó la ejecución de aproximadamente \$350,000 en mini-donaciones, la cantidad más alta ejecutada en cualquier trimestre, desde el inicio de este.

A pesar del corto tiempo, en este trimestre se introdujo en Honduras una nueva metodología de orientación juvenil, el programa de *Mentoraje*, por medio del cual se capacitó a 165 Mentores, individuos comprometidos con la juventud en sus respectivas comunidades. Estos Mentores ya apoyaban a 660 “protegidos” a fines del período.

Posiblemente la actividad que tuvo mayor relevancia este trimestre, fue el lanzamiento y ejecución de seis campañas de sensibilización, que lograron un impacto significativo en la población infanto-juvenil beneficiaria de las 25 comunidades. Cerca de 10,000 niños, niñas y jóvenes participaron directamente en ellas. Indirectamente, por medio de los medios de comunicación, estas campañas llegaron a una audiencia adicional aun mayor en los municipios de intervención y en el país, difícil de calcular, ya que los Canales de TV participantes: el 7 en La Ceiba y el 8 estatal, tienen cobertura nacional. Posiblemente la campaña de mayor impacto, que dejó una huella significativa en las comunidades, fue “Piénsalo Bien”, por medio de la cual 5,100 niños y jóvenes abordaron un bus reconvertido para recibir por medio de video, discusión con voluntarios y una experiencia de música y reflexión, información sobre las consecuencias de la actividad sexual no-responsable a temprana edad. Una séptima campaña, “Cuenta 3”, fue diseñada en su totalidad, para ser ejecutada por medio de voluntarios y llegar, en enero del 2012, hasta 5,000 hogares con mensajes sobre la violencia intrafamiliar.

Un reto importante de este trimestre, fue la consolidación de los 40 clubes juveniles, “JuvenClubs”, que ya cuentan con un total 711 niños, niñas y jóvenes participantes. El equiparles, contando la participación de sus beneficiarios en las compras respectivas, requirió de un importante esfuerzo por parte del equipo y por parte de organizaciones tales como COMVIDA de Choloma que colaboraron en todos los aspectos. La inclusión del talento juvenil desarrollado desde los JuvenClubs en las diferentes actividades programáticas; desde graduaciones de beneficiarios, conciertos, demostraciones, actividades del Movimiento de Jóvenes contra la Violencia y los talleres de presentación de resultados en el fin del año, resultó en un efectivo vehículo para avivar la participación juvenil, incentivando el sentido identidad y de “pertenencia”, que es el objetivo principal de los clubs.

La escalada de violencia que vive Honduras, no escapó desapercibida en las comunidades en riesgo donde AJR trabaja. Esto se hizo particularmente evidente en varias tres comunidades en La Ceiba y en tres comunidades de Comayagua participantes en el programa, donde familiares de beneficiarios, de líderes comunitarios y de Coordinadores de Centros de Alcance, fueron asesinados durante este trimestre. Lo anterior destaca la dificultad del trabajo de prevención comunitario, pero también la resiliencia de los involucrados. Asimismo, deja una importante lección: que los resultados programáticos pueden ser afectados cíclicamente y los programas de prevención deben de estar preparados para adaptarse a las circunstancias muy cambiantes.

Por otro lado, también se hizo evidente que los socios comunitarios y particularmente las instituciones basadas en la fe, pueden obtener resultados extraordinarios con costos mínimos, siendo por ejemplo este el caso del Centro de Alcance de Cofradía, San Pedro Sula, donde se llegó a cubrir más de 1,500 beneficiarios, llevando actividades que niños y jóvenes de esta comarca sub-urbana, nunca hubieran podido acceder. Esto, sumado a una fuerte línea de orientación juvenil emprendida por sacerdotes y voluntarios de las pastorales respectivas, tendrá un efecto imborrable en dicha comunidad. Otros casos similares son los Centros de Alcance de Rivera Hernández y Puerto Lempira. Pero, en una medida u otra, este mismo patrón se ha dado en todos los Centros de Alcance impulsados por AJR.

El modelo desata dinámicas comunitarias en favor de la prevención, donde la contribución de AJR-USAID, modesta en recursos financieros pero rica en metodologías, transferencia de capacidades y conectividad entre colaboradores a diferentes niveles, ha resultado catalítica.

Desde el punto de vista de los números, de manera cumulativa desde el inicio del programa, cerca de 20,000 niños y jóvenes han participado en campañas de sensibilización para contrarrestar factores de riesgo de ingreso a la criminalidad y delincuencia. Asimismo más de 10,000 han participado en las actividades de los Centros de Alcance Por Mi Barrio de Honduras, acumulándose 293,941 horas/joven de atención por medio de 650 voluntarios que contribuyeron con 51,096 horas de trabajo en ellos. En cuanto a servicios de orientación juvenil, 110 facilitadores voluntarios del programa, capacitaron a 5,367 jóvenes en habilidades para la vida por medio del programa Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida y dan seguimiento a los planes de vida de los beneficiarios.

En cuanto a capacitación vocacional, un total de 1,829 jóvenes concluyeron módulos vocacionales durante el ejercicio de AJR-Honduras y 471 niños y jóvenes accedieron al programa de educación acelerada por medio del programa de EDUCATODOS.

De manera exitosa, AJR implementó los Talleres de Autosuficiencia Laboral (TAL), con modificaciones metodológicas propias, que además de proporcionar a 799 jóvenes beneficiarios habilidades para mejorar su empleabilidad y herramientas tales como el desarrollo de un Currículo Vitae, les facilitó copias en limpio de estos y sus fotografías, además de la costosa documentación legal y tarjeta de salud requerida por los empleadores. En el monitoreo de los beneficiarios realizado, al menos 160 habían accedido a empleo remunerado y muchos otros mejorado sus entrevistas de trabajo a diciembre, apuntando a un probable aumento de jóvenes consiguiendo empleo en los meses venideros. En la misma línea de empleabilidad, AJR proporcionó 325 kits de autoempleo a igual número jóvenes beneficiarios, la mayor parte de los cuales habían completado cursos vocacionales ofrecidos por el programa.

En este período, también se logró la consolidación del trabajo del Observatorio de la Violencia de La Ceiba y del inicio del trabajo del Observatorio de Choloma. Esto implicó el entrenamiento de operadores de justicia y de la sensibilización e involucramiento de las autoridades municipales respectivas.

El componente de Justicia Penal Juvenil de AJR-Honduras, cerró el trimestre cumpliendo integralmente sus objetivos, dando un impulso al sistema de Justicia Juvenil en Honduras que este no había tenido en más de una década. Estos logros incluyeron la conclusión del texto consensuado por las instituciones responsables pertinente al Título III, dictamen respectivo por parte de la Corte Suprema de Justicia y su inclusión en la propuesta de reforma del Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia, que está en manos del Congreso de Honduras para lo que se espera será una pronta aprobación; este proceso tomó un tiempo record de 8 meses. La realización de talleres de Mediación y Justicia Restaurativa con Operadores de Justicia y Sociedad Civil, y defensores municipales; la implementación de una donación a Casa Alianza para mejorar el monitoreo de la Justicia Juvenil por parte de la Sociedad Civil y otra con Save the Children Honduras para introducir la Justicia Restaurativa; la realización de un intercambio con la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Costa Rica, llevando personalidades y operadores claves del sistema a una visita in situ a programas de Justicia Restaurativa en ese país y finalmente, proporcionando asistencia técnica a la Comisión Interventora del Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (IHNFA) para la propuesta de reforma integral de dicha institución, que al momento de escribir este reporte había sido aprobado por la Presidencia de la República.

Los resultados anteriores alcanzados por medio del Componente 7 del programa, financiado por medio de fondos INL/Merida, fueron reforzados en gran manera por las sinergias creadas con las actividades en Honduras del Componente 2 de Justicia Juvenil, implementado con fondos regionales. Este último incluyó la conclusión el Diplomado de Justicia Penal Juvenil, que capacitó a nivel de académico a 35 jueces, fiscales, defensores públicos y procuradores del INHFA, así como la realización del Tercer Foro de Justicia Penal Juvenil que tuvo lugar en noviembre de 2011 en San Salvador y que contó con una gran participación de operadores de Justicia Juvenil hondureños.

Durante este trimestre, el Movimiento Jóvenes contra la Violencia, apoyado por AJR encontró su voz como el grupo juvenil líder de incidencia sobre la prevención de la violencia en Honduras. A nivel nacional, el Movimiento tuvo la oportunidad de hacer presentaciones a la Comisión de Seguridad encabezada por el Presidente de la República, al Plenario del Congreso Nacional, al Presidente del Congreso y a la población de Honduras por medio de los medios de comunicación nacionales. El Movimiento presentó ideas y recomendaciones basadas en los hallazgos iniciales de 110 diálogos realizados con niños y jóvenes de diferentes segmentos, pero particularmente aquellos provenientes de comunidades afectadas por la violencia de las ciudades donde el Movimiento ha establecido capítulos (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba y Choloma). Actividades de alto impacto, como la Cadena Humana en contra de la Violencia en la que participaron cerca de 3,000 personas, conciertos, una competencia de canciones y otras actividades llevadas a cabo por el Movimiento central y sus capítulos tuvieron enorme acogida pública. Los líderes del Movimiento también tuvieron la oportunidad de encontrarse con visitantes de los Estados Unidos, tales como la Sub-Secretaria de Estado María Otero, el Administrador Asistente para América Latina de USAID Mark Feirstein y la Embajadora Lisa Kubiske.

Actividad 6: Medición del Impacto del Programa en la Violencia relacionada a las Pandillas y el Desarrollo de un Marco para la Replicación del Programa

La generación de lecciones aprendidas finales incluyendo costos los costos financieros asociados a las intervenciones fue el centro de atención del trabajo en El Salvador y Honduras. Asimismo, se realizaron las encuestas de evaluación finales por Vox Latina en las 18 comunidades de El Salvador y las 25 comunidades de Honduras.

Indicators and Results

In the third quarter of 2010, AJR submitted a revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) to USAID, which included a new set of impact and lower-level indicators based on its new results. The revised MEP substitutes the AJR's indicators established in 2008. Measurement against these indicators began during quarter three of last year (April 2010-June 2010).

USAID-SICA AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Plan				
AJR Program Goal (SO): Crime prevention and insertion activities and public policy advocacy lead to a decrease in community vulnerability to crime and violence risk-factors through multi-sectoral partnerships				
Key: Note that in the column "EOPS Targets", the letter "A" coincides with "activity" as noted in the USAID-SICA AJR cooperative agreement (Activities 1-6).				
Data Collection Plan				
Indicator	Baseline	EOPS Targets (Sept 2010)	Through December 2011	
Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention				
IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created				
1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes)	ES-A1= 6 HON-A1= 4 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 10	ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22	ES-A1=13 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 22	

	<p>El Salvador: No new OCs were approved in Quarter One. A new Outreach Center El Calvario, Nahuizalco was operationalized and inaugurated in November 2011. <u>NEW TOTAL ES A1=13</u>. AJR has surpassed this target.</p> <p>Honduras: No new OCs were inaugurated and operationalized this quarter under Activity One. <u>HON A1=10</u>. Nine OCs are operational : Casa Quemada, San Juan Chamelecon, Rivera Hernandez y Lopez Arellano in San Pedro Sula; Nueva Suyapa in Tegucigalpa, MDC, San Martín, Villafranca, Flor del Campo and Rosalinda in Comayagüela, MDC, <u>One</u> OC, Buenas Nuevas in Comayagüela is in a re-opening process. <u>total HON A1=10</u></p> <p>Guatemala: The target <u>one</u> OC in Guatemala was not carried out. AJR reallocated this funding for a new Outreach Center in El Limon Soyapango which became operational this quarter.</p>				
1.4	Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model	0	ES-A1= 13 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 23	ES: 13 OCs HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 23	
	<p>The Strengthened OC Model includes 1) Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training; 2) IT and English language skills strengthening, 3) Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, 4) Volunteerism development, 5) OC Sustainability and 6) OC Network Development. In El Salvador in quarter one, emphasis was focused largely on the latter three components of the OCs:</p> <p>El Salvador:</p> <p>4) Volunteerism Development: Eleven of thirteen OCs participated in a volunteerism training session of a half-day which showed OC's how to tap into community constituencies for OC's; how to foster and maintain new OCs and how to capitalize on volunteer assistance and organize volunteer time.</p> <p>5) OC Sustainability: In October and November <u>five</u> OC Coordinators (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid. The program worked closely with the CMPVs and municipalities to make this happen. The commitment on the part of CMPVs who had to approach municipalities for these funds is significant because it sends a strong signal with regards; 1) Conviction of the impact of CMPVs as an effective and number one prevention tool in the heart of communities, and 2) Commitment to prevention interventions generally and under the Plans.</p> <p>6) OC Network: On November 23, 2011 the first meeting of members of the OC Network where a meeting of members of the OC Network was held. In mid-December 2011 the group came together again and an agreement was reached, facilitated by Creative with ADESCOs, FBOs, Mayor's</p>				

	<p>offices and CMPVs, creating an OC Network, which will be formalized as a new organization with national representation and the ability to strengthen OCs into the future. Though the workings and exact composition of the new association are still being finalized, two meetings of the Association were held. AJR's objective with the Network is to foster an independent registered organization in El Salvador that helps to propagate and duplicate, the Outreach Center Model, is able to receive funding from future donors and provides the 22 Outreach Centers with a shared umbrella. Response was very positive, 19 of 21 totals OCs were on hand. Next quarter, by-laws for the new Association will be finalized through pro-bono legal assistance and progress is expected with regards to the formation of a Board of Directors and possible staff representation. The mandate mission and vision are also expected to be finalized.</p> <p>HON: : In Honduras, 9 OCs are listed as being strengthened, only the English Language Skills was not development in the OCs Villafranca, Rosalinda and Flor del Campo because there was no trained volunteer in all the communities.</p> <p>Buenas Nuevas in Comayaguela is in a re-opening process</p> <p>Some aspects of the strengthening process are:</p> <p>The Challenge of "Dreaming my Life"(DSMV) workshop not only resulted in human capital trained in violence prevention (facilitators),but also involved awareness raising for the coordinators and partners about the different problems that affect the young people in their communities.</p> <p>The English and computer science classes were dynamic elements of the OCs; they both attracted the interest of the young people and developed the management skills of the coordinators and partners to attract instructors from other institutions due to the lack of volunteers (especially English teachers)</p> <p>Although some of the communities do not have internet service, each OC has established its own Facebook page in order to form an OC network. In addition, as a result of monthly follow-up meetings with the OC coordinators and partners in each municipality, it has been possible to create an atmosphere of cooperation, solidarity and mutual support between them, with channels of communication between the coordinators leading to some joint activities.</p>				
1.5	Youth Movement established in El Salvador and Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy	0	ES-A1: One Youth Movement operating in El Salvador HON-A1: One Youth Movement	ES-A1=1 HON-AI=1	

			operating in Honduras	
	<p>El Salvador: The Youth Movement in El Salvador was launched on March 30, 2011.</p> <p>The marker of 110 “Dialogues Against Violence” were held with national penetration across El Salvador, effectively establishing a national platform in a country where platforms for the public discussion of the impact of youth violence and potential solutions. On December 5, 2011, the Movement made social mobilization history in El Salvador, organizing Dialogues with the youth leaders of political parties on the middle of one of the capital’s highest-traffic roundabouts. It marked the first time such leaders had ever come together to discuss violence and its solutions in El Salvador. The following week, candidates for the Mayoral elections held Dialogues. Both events received broad media coverage. In December public policy recommendations resulting from Dialogues were compiled for review by the Legislative Assembly so that various political fractions can begin to support them.</p> <p>Finally, USAID-SICA Youth Alliance Program organized the “+CON against Violence” a soccer game at the Estadio Mágico Gonzalez, Fotsal court, “La Cuna del Mágico”. The Youth Movement invited artists, performers, members of the private and public sectors, politicians, diplomats and professional soccer players to be the stars of the +CON match. The Soccer Match Against Violence brought together politicians, youth and international dignitaries in a friendly soccer match that created awareness of the need for a national youth crime prevention policy. At the Opening Ceremony, and before the National Anthem was played, youth asked players to put their hands and together made a public statement against violence. The soccer match, although not attended by many people, was an enjoyable event where national figures got together to send a message in support of prevention and to play against violence.</p> <p>Honduras: In Quarter One, the Youth Movement Against Violence, supported by AJR, found its voice as the leading national youth group advocating for violence prevention in Honduras. At the National level, the Youth Movement had the opportunity make presentations to Security Commission headed by the President of the Republic, to the plenary of the National Congress, to the President of Congress, and to the Honduran people through national media. The Movement presented ideas and recommendations based on the initial findings of 110 dialogues carried with children and youth from different segments, but particularly with those in communities affected by violence in the cities where the Movement has established chapters (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.) High impact activities like a Human Chain Against Violence that included 3,000 people, concerts, a song competition, and other activities carried by the Movement and its chapters, has achieved unprecedented results. The Movement’s leadership also met with US visitors, such as Assistant Secretary of State Maria Otero, Assistant USAID Administrator Mark Feirstein and US Ambassador Lisa Kubiske.</p>			

1.6	Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities	0	GUA-A1: Two pilot violence prevention projects in high-risk communities	GUA-A1=2	
	Two pilot violence prevention projects were successful in Guatemala in Quarter Four of last year under a grant to carry out prevention policy recommendations in high-risk communities.				
1.7	Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable youth	0	A1: One Regional Youth Movement operating	A1: One Regional Youth Movement operating	
	The Regional Youth Movement was officially launched in San Salvador on December 13, 2011 with the signing of the Movement's Constitution in the presence of the Secretary General of SICA. Youth from all three national Movements were on hand at SICA and received a standing ovation for their work to mitigate violence. After the signing of its new Constitution, the Movement has already become the SICA Secretariat General's reference point with regards youth civil society activity in the Central America region.				
	IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives				
	Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed				
2.1.1	Number of youth who are trained in life skills	ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0	ES-A1= 2,200 HON-A1= 2,000 GUA-A1= 140 TOTAL= 4,340	ES-A1=1,162 HON-A1=1,822 GUA-A1=454 TOTAL=3,438	
	El Salvador: This quarter an intense effort ensued in the OC's to conduct life skills training. The total number of youth trained in OCs under Activity One are; 1,162 (745M/417F). Previously 117 youth were reported as trained in life skills under Activity One The target under this Activity is 2,200 youth trained. (1,634 youth additional youth are reported as trained in life skills under Activity 4. <u>The combined total number youth trained in DSMV is therefore, 2,796 youth trained.</u>)				

	<p>Honduras: In Honduras this quarter, 538 youth were trained in life skills, In the last quarter we reported 1,284 youth trained. The OCs through which they were trained fall under A1. <u>Total reported: 1,822 youth trained</u></p> <p>Guatemala: As reported in October 2010, 454 youth were trained in life skills in the project's two pilot municipalities.</p>				
2.1.3	Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time ⁸	ES A1=0 HON A1=0 GUA A1=0	ES A1=1,160 HON A1=1,200 GUA A1=100 TOTAL=2,460	ES-A1= 1,854 HON A1= 3,234 GUA-A1=0 TOTAL=5,088	
	<p>El Salvador: During Quarter One, AJR reports 470 (244M/226F) new youth having accessed positive use of free time at the thirteen Outreach Centers under Activity One. Last quarter AJR reported 929 (496M/433F) youth accessed use of free time in its Outreach Centers under Activity One for a total of 1,384 youth (687M/697F). <u>NEW TOTAL= 1,854 youth (931M/923F)</u></p> <p>Honduras: In this Quarter, AJR reports 564 new youth accessed use of free time in Outreach Centers under Activity One. Last quarter were reported 2,670 youth accessed positive use of free time. <u>NEW TOTAL= 3,234 youth</u></p>				
2.1.4	Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities		ES A1=0 HON A1=0	ES A1= 1,509 (OCs) HON A1=1,911 (OCs) TOTAL=3,420	

⁸ Please note: This indicator was previously "2.1.3, Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities", and has been divided. Vocational training is reported as, "2.1.4, Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities". Subsequent numbering has been adapted. This has been done for the purposes of clearer reporting.

	<p>This new indicator was divided from 2.1.3. Access to educational and vocational training last quarter and is reported under, A4 and A5. AJR reports training for work in its Outreach Centers under Activity One here.</p> <p>El Salvador: At Outreach Centers under Activity One, <u>1,509</u> youth have accessed training for jobs at OCs as per December 31, 2011. All are beneficiaries, meaning youth have spent at least ten hours in these courses at OCs. Training includes in English, computer skills; baking, sewing skills, domestic electricity among other areas. Last Quarter, AJR reported <u>631</u> youth trained for work in OCs, also having spent more than ten hours in these courses at OCs. (It had not reported this result before last quarter.) (Also reported under Activity Four, <u>1,165 additional</u> youth have accessed training for jobs at OCs under Activity Four.)</p> <p>Honduras At Outreach Centers under Activity One, 949 youth have accessed training for jobs at OCs as per December 31, 2011. All are beneficiaries, meaning youth have spent at least ten hours in these courses at OCs. Training includes in English, computer skills; beauty training, electronics, Soldering, dress making, among other areas. Last Quarter, AJR reported <u>962</u> youth trained for work in OCs, also having spent more than ten hours in these courses at OCs. Total: <u>1,911 Youth Trained</u></p>				
2.1.5	Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives	ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0	ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22 initiatives	ES-A1= 5 HON-A1= 7 GUA-A1= 2 TOTAL= 14 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives	
	<p>AJR defines a micro-entrepreneurial initiative it is supporting as one having at least two persons associated with it, that is working to generate income for the group, verifiable through the USAID SICA AJR Subsystem for monitoring of Micro-enterprises and which it is providing with technical assistance that includes, marketing, development of business plans and financial management.</p> <p>El Salvador:OC's:</p> <p><u>Ten</u> of thirteen OCs under Activity One have a micro-entrepreneurial initiative that is generating income for OCS. In Quarter One, all ten received training in how to develop a business plan. These are in process. The OCs are not listed under this indicator because they need additional training to comply with the indicator.</p> <p>1. Lourdes Colón/Bakery 2.Bo. Lourdes/Cyber Café3.13 de enero/Sewing and silk screening 4.San José, Soyapango /Gym 5. Argentina I / Gym; 6. El Calvario/Gym and juice drinks and shakes 7.La Trinidad/Bakery 8.Buena Vista III/Bakery 9.Tazumal I/Bakery 10. San Antonio II/Photocopying service (The OC Meléndez and Chintuc do not have a micro-enterprise and the OC CFO Mejicanos is operating independently)</p>				

<p>(Under Activity Four , an additional <u>eight</u> OCs are listed as having a micro-entrepreneurial initiative.)</p> <p>FUNDASALVA: AJR reports <u>two</u> new micro-enterprises which it is supporting through equipment provided to FUNDASALVA its grantee that rehabilitated and is inserting ex-youth gang members through these micro-enterprises. The microenterprises were established in November 2011 and are, 1) Carwash Beraca (8 youth working), and 2) A silk-screening workshop in Apopa. (11 youth are working.) .AJR previously reported <u>three</u> micro-enterprises which it is supporting. The microenterprises are, 1) a Bakery in Macajutla (10 youth working), a Welding workshop also in Macajutla (10 youth are working) and 3) A silk-screening workshop in Concepcion. (20 youth are working.) <u>SUBTOTAL=5</u> In January additional micro-enterprises will be supported.</p> <p>Honduras:</p> <p>OCs: No new microenterprises were funded this quarter under Activity One. <u>Seven</u> Microenterprises was funded under this Activity and reported last quarter: are those of OC Villafranca, Comayagüela, MDC; OC Rosalinda, Comayagüela, MDC; OC Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC; OC Flor del Campo, Comayagüela, MDC; OC San Martín, Comayagüela, MDC; OC San Juan, Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula; OC Casa Quemada, San Pedro Sula, Two were funded in June 2011, Rivera Hernandez, SPS and Lopez Arellano, Choloma. (Additional Micro-enterprises are reported under A5).</p> <p>Guatemala: AJR supported a group of ex-gang youth who initiated a kitchen/micro-enterprise in Peronia. The endeavor continues and includes 12 youth, who are earning income as a result of these activities.</p>				
IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services				
Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members				
3.1.1	Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training	ES-A1= 0 Gua-A1=0 Total=0	ES-A1= 150 GUA-A1=100 Total=250	ES-A1= 179 Gua-A1= 97 Total=276
<p>El Salvador: Activities under this indicator are carried out by the AJR grantee, FUNDASALVA, that rehabilitated and is inserting ex-youth gang members .The grantee has surpassed its target of 150 youth rehabilitated. This Quarter <u>37</u> new youth received “psychosocial life skills” workshops covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships, and how to develop a resume as a part of their rehabilitation process. They also accessed training in the micro-enterprises where they are working. Last quarter <u>33</u> new youth received “psychosocial life skills” workshops covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning Workshops continue to rank highly with youth. <u>New total= 179 youth accessing life skills and vocational training.</u></p> <p>Guatemala: Youth associated with the Peronia project received parts three and four of the life skills training dealing with conflict resolution however these youth received part-one of training and were therefore previously counted against this indicator.</p>				

3.1.2	Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed (see notes)	ES-A1= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON -A1=Reh 50 Emp 26 Gua-A1=Reh 0 Emp 0 TOTAL=Reh 50 Emp 26	ES -A1= Reh 100 Emp 100 Gua-A1=Reh 140 Emp 60 TOTAL=Reh 340 Emp 160	ES -A1= Reh 89 Emp 89 Gua-A1=Reh 44 Emp 15 TOTAL=Reh 130 Emp 101	
	<p>El Salvador: Activities under this indicator are carried out by the AJR grantee, FUNDASALVA, that rehabilitated and is inserting ex-youth gang members . As of Quarter One, <u>89 total youth</u> have gained access to work through placement in jobs (16 youth); self-employment (4 youth) (includes two youth selling artisanry; shoes salesman and sale of milk products) and youth working in five micro-enterprises supported by AJR; FUNDASALVA and others, (66 youth). In Quarter One, two additional micro-enterprises and additional job placement are expected to increase this number.</p> <p>As of Quarter Four, <u>38</u> new youth were working through the FUNDASALVA program and have completed their rehabilitation process. The breakdown is disaggregated as follows; <u>20</u> youth are working through a Bakery micro-enterprise in Macajutla, <u>10</u> are working through a Welding workshop micro-enterprise also in Macajutla <u>8</u> are working in other businesses.</p> <p>Guatemala: Results reported for Guatemala are through the Peronia project. Assistance to this component in Guatemala ended September 30, 2011.</p>				
3.1.3	Systematization captures Peronia reinsertion experience including outlining those components most critical to the success of an effective reinsertion program in addressing social needs, economic needs and educational and training needs.	Gua A1=0	Gua A1=1 Systemization	Gua A1=1 Systemization	
	The systematization was submitted in Quarter Four, prior to assistance ending.				
	IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented				
4.1	Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies	0	A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime prevention policy in each country (El Salvador,	A1=ES=1 A1=GUA=1 A1=HON=1 TOTAL=3	

			Guatemala and Honduras)	
	<p>This process is considered progressive, important gains were booked this quarter in all three countries to advocate for and mobilize citizens towards a public policy for youth crime prevention.</p> <p>El Salvador: 1)The MJCV closed its “Dialogues against Violence” process to elaborate recommendations for a youth crime prevention policy this quarter. In December 2011 public policy recommendations resulting from Dialogues were compiled for review by the Legislative Assembly , with the objective that various political factions in El Salvador can begin to support them. On December 5, 2011, the Movement made social mobilization history in El Salvador, organizing Dialogues with the youth leaders of political parties on the middle of one of the capital’s highest-traffic roundabouts. It marked the first time such leaders had ever come together to discuss violence and its solutions in El Salvador. The following week, candidates for the Mayoral elections held Dialogues, also at the public roundabout.</p> <p>Honduras: The MJCV made a presentation to the President of Congress during a visit on October 13th, organized by USAID and AJR to the San Martín Outreach Center in Comayagua. During the visit the leaders of the MJCV introduced themselves and their goals to Mr. Juan Orlando Hernández, and he was presented the sensitizing video that AJR produced for the MJCV. Mr. Hernandez invited the MJCV to make a presentation to the Full Congress. Additionally, he became very interested with the Dialogues and asked that an advance be presented to Congress, to take the results of the Dialogues into account for policy-making in Prevention, particularly with regards to the use that the Prevention portion of the Security Tax should have. Also, The MJCV participated in various workshops to design the National Violence Prevention Policy headed by the Prevenir, program and financed by GIZ. These workshops were held by a national consultant and also a team of professionals assigned by the National Prevention Program of the Honduran Government. Youth Movement participation was only to give inputs to develop the document . (The document as a draft that will be present by Prevenir in February 2012 to all the actors involved.)</p> <p>Guatemala: In October 2011 MJCV Guatemala held a 2D Multimedia Forum interviewing candidates for presidency. This forum sought to probe the Violence Prevention Plan for each. The forum was called "Multimedia Forum 2D Do You Know the Violence Prevention Plan of Your Candidate?", This consists of two videos, in the first one, information is shared statistics of violence in Guatemala and it explains the theme of prevention, and the second video contains the responses of candidates to the following three questions:</p> <p><i>a. What is meant by prevention of youth violence?; b. What are the three specific actions to prevent youth violence your government is performed if elected?; c. What municipalities would you prioritize?</i></p>			

	<p>The forum was held in November in the second round of elections in a press conference and was attended by 13 members of the press. This forum was the result of the concern of youth for choosing the best option within the two presidential candidates and the need to prevent violence, for they developed this forum to inform young people so they can have a conscious vote. Videos were uploaded to social networking to the website and Youtube: http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/?como-esta-guatemala-en-relacion-a-la-violencia/ and http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/%C2%BFque-hara-tu-candidato/</p>				
4.2	Number of municipal prevention policies designed and adopted in the target municipalities	0	ES-A1=3 policies	ES-A1=3 policies designed and presented to municipalities	
	In Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, these municipal crime prevention policies were designed in a participatory manner, drafted and presented to the Mayors and Municipal Crime Prevention Committees.				
	Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform				
	IR 5: Regional legal/justice frameworks assessed and juvenile justice policy reform promoted				
	Sub IR 5.1: Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provide adequate basis for juvenile justice advocacy and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries				
5.1.1	SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy	0	A2=Regional policy recommendations drafted	A2=Regional policy recommendations drafted	
	The situational analysis and qualitative and quantitative assessment based on case studies for Northern Triangle countries and Recommendations for a Regional Juvenile Justice Policy were validated at the 3 rd Regional Juvenile Justice Forum and presented at the Presidents' Summit on December 16, 2011.				

A few important steps preceded these actions this quarter.

With regards to the situational analysis and qualitative and quantitative assessment, in October and November, the Juvenile Justice Team, carried out a statistical study of closed homicide cases for the year 2009 in the juvenile courts for the North triangle countries. Ms. Gabriella Jimenez Pellecer, Juvenile Justice consultant from Guatemala worked together with a group of interns in the collection of data and analysis of closed cases in the juvenile justice execution of measures court in Guatemala. Orietta Zumbado conducted final analysis.

With regards to the drafting of recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy, in quarter four an Ad-hoc Committee was created by Creative, made up of operators of the system, decision makers and representatives of the youth institutions in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras with the explicit mandate of processing the inputs of the juvenile justice assessment.

On November 3-4, 2011, the Committee met for the first time to discuss the comparative analysis of the Northern Triangle Countries that had been generated. A first draft proposal of juvenile justice public policy recommendations and strategic areas was defined and discussed on November 18, 2011. A second draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was drafted incorporating feedback and discussed during the third meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on November 20-21, 2011. A third draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was discussed in the fourth and final meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on December 1-3, 2011. Consensus was reached on strategic areas of the study and on the juvenile justice public policy recommendations.

Once the recommendations for a sub-regional policy are drafted, they were presented and validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum on December 12th and 13th, 2011. The forum, called "Towards a Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Policy", was supported by CONJUVE (The National Council for Youth) and UNICEF. There were 129 representatives from El Salvador, 32 representatives from Honduras, 33 persons from Guatemala, 2 consultants from Costa Rica and 2 Magistrates from Nicaragua's Central American Court.

The session aimed for key operators to conduct the validation, socialization and finalization of recommendations for juvenile justice reforms to SICA at the Regional level; It aimed to foster a space for regional dialogue and to manifest as a consortium-rather than as individual donors and partners- the need for a regional juvenile justice policy.

The Ad-hoc Committee presented the proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations at the Third Juvenile Justice Forum on December 12-13, 2011, where these were adopted by participants and presented to Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA.

5.1.2	Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries	0	A2=Regional Policy recommendations formally presented at Commission de Seguridad; Regional Prevention Committee and CCAJ and commitment by SG SICA to present recommendations at Regional/Presidential level.	A2=Regional Policy recommendations formally presented to SICA and later to the Central American Presidents	
	AJR has surpassed this target in that it not only received commitment by SICA to juvenile justice recommendations; it ensured these recommendations were presented regionally at the Presidential level and incorporated into SICAs Action Plan. The Ad-hoc Committee presented the proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations at the Third Juvenile Justice Forum on December 12-13, 2011, where these were adopted by participants and presented to Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA. On December 16, 2011 they were presented by SICA at the Central American President's Summit. Mr. Aleman presented the recommendations at a Regional Central American President's Summit on December 16, 2011 in El Salvador where the regional policy recommendations were praised and were embraced by the presidents . Recommendations were incorporated into the SICA Action Plan.				
	Sub IR 5.2: Implementation of alternative measures is improved in the North Triangle countries				
5.2.1	Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries	0	A2= 3 Alternative measures programs developed and presented to each country's Juvenile Justice system and the corresponding institutions (ISNA, SBS	A2= 3 Alternative measures programs developed and presented to each country's Juvenile Justice system and the corresponding institutions (ISNA, SBS	

			and INHFA) for implementation	and INHFA) for implementation	
	Final rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders were validated in the three countries by ISNA, SBS and IHNFA respectively. Thanks to the participatory process carried out with technical personnel from all three institutions, the rules of procedures presented have been taken up by the institutions and implementation of some new procedures is already taking place at ISNA and SBS.				
	Sub IR 5.3: Sustainable in-service juvenile justice training and post-graduate training program developed				
5.3.1	Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses/ programs developed in collaboration with the Central American Court of Justice and SICA	0	A2=1 regional post-graduate program 3 short term courses/programs developed (1 per country=TOTAL=4)	A2= 3 short term courses/programs developed and provided to 115 operators graduating from the courses (1 per country=TOTAL=3)	
	The Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses, were developed in Quarter Three. Although this activity only established as a result the development of the courses, AJR saw the need to go further and implement the course in each country in order to collaborate with the training schools, leaving them with specialized courses which could later be replicated by them. <u>In total 38 operators were trained in El Salvador, 41 operators in Guatemala and 36 operators in Honduras.</u> Selection criteria of participants in each country were elaborated by each institution involved (Attorney General's Office, Judiciary and Public Defender's Office), thus selecting participants from each of the three institutions: judges, magistrates, public defenders and prosecutors. The development of the academic program in each country responds to the current training needs and develops five fundamental aspects: 1) Criminology, 2) Substantive law; 3) Analysis of the juvenile justice process; 4) Analysis of the responsibility of juvenile offenders; and 5) Case theory.				

	In December 2011, moving graduation ceremonies were carried out in all three countries for the Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses which finalized their implementation during the month of November. Across the Northern Triangle countries, the diploma course set precedents for in-service training. In El Salvador, three of 32 operators had received formal in-service training since becoming juvenile justice operators. Only two other Diploma courses had been provided in this area. (Courses were carried out in 2004 and focused on penal law.) In Honduras, a training of this kind had never been held. In Guatemala, for the first time in seven years a course in juvenile justice was provided. Access was provided to operators from the interior who traveled 4-6 hours for each of the seven modules.	
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	Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security				
	IR 6: SICA assisted to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security				
6.1	SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic or policy initiatives	0	A3=3 programs or policy initiatives developed	A3=3 programs or policy initiatives developed	
	<p>Creative's cooperative agreement under the AJR-USAID SICA asked that it, link the activities under Components 1 and 2 to Component 3 SICA, and use the activities under the first two components as policy drivers under Component 3. Creative has succeeded in linking activities in a number of significant ways. The Youth Movements for the Prevention of Violence have been brought together under the new Regional Youth Movement which has received support by SICA. Recommendations for Regional Juvenile Justice Policy were presented and ratified at the SICA's Presidents' Summit in Dec. 2011 and were incorporated into the SICA Action Plan. Major policy drivers have been introduced through SICA. Creative intends to deepen these links in 2012.</p> <p>SICA originally expressed interest in obtaining support from Creative for the following projects: 1) Assessment of Police Curricula in the Three Countries; 2) Development of a Profile of a "SICA Municipality" 3) A Third Juvenile Justice Forum 4) Development of a Culture of Lawfulness Regional Profile to be presented to the World Bank and IDB for Funding.</p> <p>In consultation with SICA, the four above potential initiatives listed, were replaced for the following: 1) Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum, 2) Development of Central America Security Index and 3) Development of projects under the Central America Security Strategy. (CASS)</p> <p>1)The Third Juvenile Justice Forum was held December 12-13, 2011 with significant participation and support by SICA.</p> <p>2) ICAS: AJR collaborated closely with SICA on the design of a novel, Central America Security Index (ICAS), as a part of its support to SICA and to be proposed by SICA to the CA Security Commission as a new regional violence measurement instrument. Due to activities related to the Security Strategy,</p>				

	<p>SICA put this activity on hold this quarter. AJR will retake the pending work to develop the Central America Index and the OBISCA project development framework during the next quarter.</p> <p>3) CASS: 22 projects of the SICA Central America Strategy focused on four specific areas: 1) Crime Prevention, 2) Combating Crime, 3) Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, and 4) Institutional Strengthening. AJR had been supporting the development of the Crime Prevention projects since August 2011. Harold Sibaja and Armando Jimenez worked in the development of 4 out of 6 projects under the Crime Prevention Strategy. AJR worked on the comprehensive prevention vision and the original project profile's objectives and results were redefined and are ready for donor support.</p>				
6.2	OBSICA (previously OCAVI) becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives	0	A3=OBSICA established and functional. Indicator matrix has been formulated and periodic reports have been presented in accordance with agreed schedule.	A3= OBSICA Indicator matrix has been formulated	
	<p>It was thought that the funds offered by the Government of Canada would arrive soon and that the project would be approved under the format presented by CECI. Further delays occurred as a result of the attention placed by SICA on formulating the CA Security Strategy Projects.</p> <p>A table of indicators was designed grounded in SICA's security activities, as noted in the Treaty for Democratic Security and Security Strategy for Central America and Mexico.</p> <p>The project was not presented as a part of the menu of activities for international donor funding by SICA at the Central America Security Conference and was put on hold awaiting funds offered by the Government of Canada.</p> <p>Due to delay in funding for the establishment of OBSICA this indicator has not been achieved. It is expected that Canadian funds will allow the establishment of OBSICA in 2012.</p>				

	Activity 4: El Salvador Merida Initiative on Prevention				
	IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created				
1.1	Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans (see notes)	0	ES-A4= 3 Committees strengthened	ES-A4= 3 Committees strengthened	
	<p>The following are the main strengthening areas where all three Committees have received consistent technical assistance by AJR over the last year:</p> <p>The following are the main strengthening actions conducted by AJR, through consistent technical assistance to all three Committees over the last year:</p> <p>Technical Assistance proposal development to implement prevention action plan activities</p> <p>Technical Assistance developing and monitoring community-based prevention infrastructure projects including Outreach Centers</p> <p>Technical Assistance management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds</p> <p>Technical Assistance management and administration of strategic information</p> <p>Technical Assistance management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects</p> <p>Technical Assistance startup and equipping of CMPV offices</p> <p>Technical Assistance expansion and strengthening of CMPVs through membership</p> <p>Training on El Salvador Government National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence/PREPAZ</p> <p>Training on Thirteen Risk-Factors as a Framework for Violence Prevention/AJR USAID-SICA</p> <p>Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities under Municipal Crime Prevention Plan/AJR USAID-SICA (* CMPV Santa Ana pending)</p>				
1.2	Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers	0	ES-A4= 180	ES 4=71 (Mentors) ES 4=182 (OCvols) TOTAL=253 volunteers	

	<p>Mentoring: 71 Mentors have been identified in the eighteen target communities (59M/12F). A training session was scheduled with <u>32</u> Mentors in Santa Ana in October 2, 2011 and a second session was scheduled in Santa Ana with 39 mentors. Monthly monitoring sessions will ensue on this component and training and support will be provided.</p> <p>Volunteers Outreach Centers: In Outreach Centers under Activity Four in the target CARSI communities, <u>182</u> volunteers (117 M/65F) are reported, all of whom have spent ten hours or more in OCs.</p>				
1.3	Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes)	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4=7	ES A4= 9	
	<p>El Salvador: <u>One</u> new OCs became were added under this activity area this quarter, adding to the <u>eight</u> new OC's that became operational under this activity area last quarter. <u>The total number of operational OC's is nine.</u> This quarter, Santa Teresa in Chalchuapa became operational and was inaugurated in Quarter One. Las Victorias was inaugurated 2011. Santa Teresa in Santa Ana is expected to be operational by late October 2011.</p>				
1.4	Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model (see notes)	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4= 7	ES-A4=9	
	<p>The Strengthened OC Model includes 1) Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training; 2) IT and English language skills strengthening, 3) Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, 4) Volunteerism development, 5) OC Sustainability and 6) OC Network Development. In El Salvador in quarter one, emphasis was focused largely on the latter three components of the OCs:</p> <p>4) Volunteerism Development: All nine OCs participated in a volunteerism training session of a half-day which showed OC's how to tap into community constituencies for OC's; how to foster and maintain new OCs and how to capitalize on volunteer assistance and organize volunteer time.</p> <p>5)OC Sustainability: In October and November <u>nine</u> OC Coordinators (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid. The program worked closely with the CMPVs and municipalities to make this happen. The commitment on the part of CMPVs who had to approach municipalities for these funds is significant because it sends a strong signal with regards; 1) Conviction of the impact of CMPVs as an effective and number one prevention tool in the heart of communities, and 2) Commitment to prevention interventions generally and under the Plans.</p>				

	6) OC Network: On November 23, 2011 the first meeting of members of the OC Network was held. In mid-December 2011 the group came together again and an agreement was reached, facilitated by Creative with ADESCOs, FBOs, Mayor's offices and CMPVs, creating an OC Network, which will be formalized as a new organization with national representation and the ability to strengthen OCs into the future. Though the workings and exact composition of the new association are still being finalized, two meetings of the Association were held. AJR's objective with the Network is to foster an independent registered organization in El Salvador that helps to propagate and duplicate, the Outreach Center Model, is able to receive funding from future donors and provides the 22 Outreach Centers with a shared umbrella. Response was very positive, 19 of 21 total OCs were on hand. Next quarter, by-laws for the new Association will be finalized through pro-bono legal assistance and progress is expected with regards to the formation of a Board of Directors and possible staff representation. The mandate mission and vision are also expected to be finalized.				
	IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives				
	Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed				
2.1.1	Number of youth who are trained in life skills (see notes)	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4= 1,400 youth ES-A1= 2,200 youth TOTAL=3,600 youth trained	ES A4=1,634 ES A1= 1,162 TOTAL=2, 796 youth trained	
	By Quarter One, the total number of youth trained in the DSMV life skills methodology under Activity Four are; 1,634 (766M/868 F). (This includes 436 youth not trained in OC's but as a part of the Employment Transition training offered by Creative.) Previously, 490 youth were reported as having been trained under Activity Four. (It should be noted that under Activity One an additional 1,162 (745M/417F) youth are reported.)				
2.1.2	Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity	ES-A4= 0	ES=40 clubs	ES=28 clubs	
	<u>Twenty-eight</u> Clubs are in implementation and have been approved by USAID.				

2.1.3	Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time⁹	ES A4= 0	ES A4=2,000 youth	ES A4=2,014	
	<p>OCs: During Quarter One, AJR reports <u>368 (216M/152F)</u> new youth having accessed positive use of free time at the nine Outreach Centers under Activity Four. Last quarter AJR reported 1,646 youth accessed use of free time in its Outreach Centers under Activity Four for a total of 1,384 youth (687M/697F). NEW TOTAL= <u>2,014 youth</u></p> <p>Vocational Training: Result is reported 2.1.4 below.</p>				
2.1.4	Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities (see notes)		ES A4=2,000 youth trained	ES A4=2,260 youth trained (862 VOC/ 1,398 OCs)	
	<p>Vocational Training: As of Quarter One, AJR reports 862 youth as having had access to vocational training. Some <u>853</u> youth as having graduated from vocational training. (An additional nine youth (7M/2F) have completed training and await formal graduation from DICAME shoemaking.) The TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 IS 862 (YOUTH (334H /528 M) from the eighteen target communities.</p> <p>Last quarter, AJR reported 851 youth, from the eighteen target communities, graduating from 28 training courses. (The increase in number of graduates is owed to three young people not having received their diplomas at official ceremonies and nine people have started a new shoemaking course at DICAME in September and October 2011.)</p> <p>Training for Jobs in OCs: El Salvador: At Outreach Centers under Activity Four, <u>1,398</u> youth have accessed training for jobs at OCs as per December 31, 2011. All are beneficiaries, meaning youth have spent at least ten hours in these courses at OCs. Training includes in English, computer skills; baking, sewing skills, domestic electricity among other areas. (Also reported under Activity One, <u>1,509</u> youth have accessed training for jobs at OCs under Activity One.)</p> <p><u>NEW TOTAL YOUTH TRAINED= 862 VOCATIONAL TRAINING +1,398 OCs=2,260 YOUTH TRAINED</u></p>				
2.1.5	Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives	0	ES-A4= 7 initiatives	ES-A4= 19 initiatives	

⁹ Please note: This indicator was previously “2.1.3, Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”, and has been divided. Vocational training is reported as, “2.1.4, Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”. Subsequent numbering has been adapted. This has been done for the purposes of clearer reporting.

AJR defines a micro-entrepreneurial initiative it is supporting as one having at least two persons associated with it, that is working to generate income for the group, verifiable through the USAID SICA AJR Subsystem for monitoring of Micro-enterprises and which it is providing with technical assistance that includes, marketing, development of business plans and financial management.

Under AJR's municipal crime prevention plan *Strategic Area 3, Skills training and employment opportunities ("I have Access to a Dignified Job"* and Tourism for Employment Focus;

Three Entrepreneurship Homes housing 6 micro-enterprises were created and trained with the Fernando Llor Foundation for young entrepreneurs. These received two months of intense product development, marketing, business planning, technical product development and administration skills. These are:

Santa Ana Verde (Santa Ana Green): Five productive lines; silk screening, glass works, ceramics decorative wood and a bakery. 2. **Santa Ana Tradiciones y Costumbres (Santa Ana Customs and Traditions):** Four productive lines; papermaking; silk screening, glass works, ceramics. 3. **Santa Ana Cultural e Histórica (Santa Ana Cultural and Historical):** Four productive lines; papermaking; silk screening, glass works, ceramics. 4. **Chalchuapa Arte Popular (Chalchuapa Popular Art):** Four productive lines; silk screening, glass works, ceramics, papermaking, computer design, jewelry making. 5. **Chalchuapa Raíces Ancestrales (Chalchuapa Ancestral Roots):** Five productive lines; silk screening, ceramics, baking, papermaking and piñateria. 6. **El Congo Fiestas y Frutas (Parties and Fruits):** Two productive lines: Silk-screening, juicemaking and jewelry making. SUB-TOTAL =6

Development and promotion of 12 microenterprises through AJR with the Technical Assistance of CONAMYPE. An Agreement was established with the National Commission for Micro and Small Entrepreneurship (CONAMYPE) who agreed to work with twelve micro-enterprises to draft plans for service-oriented businesses and production of handicrafts. (A thirteenth venture was identified that did not work with CONAMYPE.) Each of the enterprises received business training as appropriate. In developing business plans, the various groups underwent training in marketing products and services. Business plans reflected marketing schemes for products. SUB-TOTAL =13

"Electro Flash"/ Electrical services
Structural Steel Friends Workshop/Services for development of metal structures
"Bakery Los Amigos"/ Bread baking
"Wizards World Piñateria"/ Development of crafts and piñatas.
"Piñateria The Stars"/ Development of crafts and piñatas.
"Prints Los Conquistadores"/printed materials
"Jewellery Genesis"/Jewelry development
"Culture Chalchuapaneca"/Manufacture of ceramics
"The Dynamic Tailoring and Sports"/Manufacture of textiles
"Bakery The Blessing of God"/Baked goods

	<p>"ElectriCongo"/Electrical services "Shalom Leather and Arts"/Manufacture of leather goods "The Taste of Fruit Juice"/Fruit Juice production</p> <p>OC's:Eight of nine OCs under Activity Four have a micro-entrepreneurial initiative that is generating income for OCS. In Quarter One, all eight received training in how to develop a business plan. Business plans are in process this quarter. The OCs are not listed under this indicator because they need additional training to comply with the indicator.</p> <p>1. Las Victorias/ Bakery 2. San José Unidas/Gym 3. Providencia/Gym 4. Santa Teresa/Gym 5. Santa Rita/Gym 6. García I/Cafeteria 7. San Cayetano /Bakery 8. Santa Anita/Cosmetology; Photocopying Services; popsicle making (Las Brisas did not have a micro-enterprise.)</p> <p>(Under Activity One, an additional <u>ten</u> OCs are listed as having a micro-entrepreneurial initiative.)</p>				
2.1.6	Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities	0	ES-A4= 500	ES4=316	
	<p><u>As of Quarter One, AJR reports a total of 316 youth (145M/171F) have accessed jobs and income generating opportunities. The breakdown is as follows:</u></p> <p>Under the Tourism for Employment strategy the ECOParque Cuzcachapa is providing employment to eleven youths (11M) in Chalchuapa.</p> <p>The six Micro-enterprise Casas worked on with the Llort Foundation have begun generating income for 117 youth in Santa Ana; 74 youth in Chalchuapa and 34 youth in El Congo for a total of 225 youth (99M/126F).</p> <p>The thirteen microbusinesses worked on with CONAMYPE (the Salvadoran Association for Small and Medium Sized Enterprise) has allowed 62 youth (25 M/37F) to establish business plans for their micro-enterprises and begin to access income.</p> <p>The Self-employment component under AJR did not launch.</p> <p>Other employment is reported as follows; in Santa Ana seven OC Coordinators (6M/1F) are now employed through the municipality. In Chalchuapa, four OC Coordinators (4M) are now employed through the municipality and the shoe business DICAME, which trained youth, has contracted an additional three youth (3M). Two youth (2F) were contracted previously through CARANA and are working at Pizza Hut. (The total for Chalchuapa is nine youth (7M/2F) employed. The total result for Santa Ana is 152 youth; the total for Chalchuapa is 113 youth and the total for El Congo is 51 youth.)</p> <p><u>Job Search Assistance:</u> As of Quarter One, Results under the last part of the AJR Jobs Strategy are as follows; <u>140 total youth</u> (71M/69F) have been entered into the Ministry of Labor national jobs database. This is not included towards the AJR indicator because these youth are not yet</p>				

	accessing jobs or income yet. Notwithstanding, AJR has helped ensure that an employment officer work from CMPV offices with youth enrolled in the database. Close follow-up will be conducted by AJR.				
2.1.7	Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention	0	ES-A4=18;	ES4=1	
	<p>This activity component falls under, Strategic Area 5. Prevention Branding. Campaigns had three objectives in El Salvador: Position the Municipal Councils for the Prevention of Violence; Impact and influence the reduction of five of the Thirteen Risk Factors and Promote prevention brands in support of prevention-oriented tourism in the three municipalities.</p> <p>Activities/El Salvador</p> <p>Campaigns were designed; including messaging and strategies. Campaigns were presented to the CMPVs of municipalities. Six focus groups were held to gauge penetration of messaging on violence, sexual practices, intra familiar violence and to position the municipalities for tourism and is important to focusing messaging. Risk-factor campaigns were produced.</p> <p>One campaign ran in December 2011 with the objective of promoting the prevention brand of Chalchuapa in support of prevention-oriented tourism, positioning the municipality of Chalchuapa from a tourism perspective and the visibility of the ECOPARQUE Chalchuapa, including signage for the park, publicity on radio and in print, including 15,000 flyers that throughout the East of the country in major newspapers.</p>				
2.1.8	Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities.	0	ES-A1=3	ES-A1=3	
	This quarterly the Observatories of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, all worked on the drafting of their fourth quarterly reports.				

	Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI			
	IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created			
1.1	Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans	0	HON A5= 3 Committees created and strengthened	3
	Three Violence Prevention Committees have been created in Honduras. This quarter, members of La Ceiba, SPS and Choloma CMPVs were trained in Strategic Planning resulting a formal Strategic Plan, that were completed by the Choloma and La Ceiba CPMVs, In san Pedro Sula was no completed because there was insufficient attendance in all the work session. (There was at least 3 work sessions by each committee)			
1.2	Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers	0	HON A5= 250	HON= 165 mentors (28 are also facilitators to DSMV) 110 facilitators to DSMV (28 are also mentors) 480 Volunteers at OCs (more than 10 hours of service) Total: 727
	This quarter AJR implemented a mentoring program in each community through the program "Mi mentor, Un amigo de Cora" trained <u>165</u> community member as mentors, in previous quarters <u>110</u> youth and adults was trained as facilitators to DSMV (reduce 28 from total whom are also mentors) and 480 youth and adults are volunteers of OCs in creative use of free time, training for job, tutoring, value formation and general service.			
1.3	Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities	HON-A5= 0	HON-A5= 15	HON-A5=15

	This quarter In Honduras <u>15</u> OCs are in operational under this activity area, Brotes Nuevos (Puerto Lempira). Las Pilas, Japon, La Amistad (choloma). Cofradia Centro, Suazo Cordoba, Padre Claret, San Jose, San Isidro y Los Angeles (San Pedro Sula). 1ro de Mayo, Bufalo, Armenia Bonito, san Judas and San Jose, (La Ceiba). The Ocs Los Angeles (SPS) and San Jose (La Ceiba) are operating without having been formally inaugurated because their installations are in the process of construction or remodeling with the support of the FHIS.				
1.4	Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model	0	HON-A5= 15	15	
	HON: The seven aspects of a Model OC are, 1)DSMV Life Skills Training 2) IT Skills Training,3)English language Skills Training 4) Micro-enterprise 5)Volunteerism development6)OC Sustainability and 7)OC Network Development. In the case of 1-3, training and classes must be in progress, in the case of “4” a micro-enterprise must be functioning at the OC and”5”, volunteerism development includes training to develop a monitor plan. Under point “6”, consideration is given to Center’s who have had the coordinator’s salary or other significant costs committed to by the municipality or a third party. All of the OCs established the 7 components defined for strengthening, each process implied the development of skills of both the partners and the coordinators, as well as the empowerment of the Centers as violence prevention service providers in the communities.				
1.5	Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy	0	A1: One Youth Movement operating in Honduras	1	
	The Honduras Youth Movement “Jóvenes contra la Violencia”, was Launched on July 24 , In this quarter the Youth Movement “Jóvenes contra la Violencia” was invited to form part of the Committee for Security and Coexistence (Comite de Seguridad y Convivencia) established by Honduran President Porfirio Lobo Sosa and made a presentation about the Movement before the entire National Congress to focus on violence prevention, between the demands presented were: Live in a Peaceful Honduras, Easy Access to employment, free cost to acquire the criminal records, police reports and health cards, clean up the police departments, etc.				

	The Youth Movement "Jóvenes contra la Violencia" in this quarter fully complete the work plan carried out the follow activities: 1.- "Singing for non-violence" competition, 2.- Strategy for communications and strengthening the movement, 3.- Christmas without violence in saps, 4.- Mobilization and awareness raising of young people from SPS, La Ceiba& Choloma, and 5.- 100 "Here among young people" dialogues				
	IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives				
	Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed				
2.1.1	Number of youth who are trained in life skills	HON -A1=0 HON-A5= 0	HON-A1=2,000 HON-A5=3,000 TOTAL=5,000	HON-A1=1,822 HON-A5= 3,545 <u>196</u> Total= 5,563	
	<p>(A5) In Honduras this quarter, <u>978</u> were trained. Last quarter 2,567 youth were trained in the (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills methodology .The OC through which they were trained falls under A5. Total: 3,545</p> <p>(A1) In Honduras this quarter, 538 youth were trained in life skills, In the last quarter were reported 1,284 youth trained. The OCs through which they were trained falls under A1. <u>Total reported: 1,822 youth trained</u></p> <p>Also, 196 deportees were trained trough the CAMR</p>				
2.1.2	Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity	HON A5= 0	HON A5=40 clubs/2,000 youth	HON-5= 40 clubs/711 youth	
	In the Last Quarter 40 clubs started their activities with a total of 467 youth, in this quarter 244 new youth joined.				

2.1.3	Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time¹⁰	HON A5=0	HON A5= 1,800 youth	HON-A5= More than 6,000 Youth	
	<p>OCs: During this quarter, 632 children visited the children's museum (completing a total of 2,210 children that visited the museum) In addition, 862 youth joined the OCs and 2,129 youth joined the sports leagues formed in association with COMVIDA in Choloma) and INMUDE in SPS. Total: 3,623</p> <p>Total Reported last quarter = 2,157 (OCs)+1578 (Little Sula Museum) +12 (Drummers Circle)=3,747</p>				
2.1.4	Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities		A5=1,800	A5=2, 300 (Vocational training) A5= 3,164 (OCs) TOTAL=5,464	
	<p>This new indicator was divided from 2.1.3. Access to educational and vocational training has been reported under A4 and A5. AJR wishes to report training for work in its Outreach Centers and will report these results here for training under Outreach Centers in Activity One,</p> <p>Vocational Training To access Job Opportunities: In this quarter <u>1,712</u> youth have been trained through vocational centers in the last quarter <u>588</u> were reported. Total: <u>2,300</u> (This total includes <u>471</u> children and young people in accelerated learning programs through <i>Educatodos</i>)</p> <p>OCs: From its Outreach Centers under Activity Five , and not previously included under the indicator <i>IND 2.1.3</i>, through training in Outreach Centers, the number of youth trained for work are <u>1,357</u>, All are beneficiaries (meaning youth have spent more than ten hours at OCs.), Last Quarter <u>1,807</u> youth were <u>reported</u> , also beneficiaries. Total <u>3,164</u></p>				

¹⁰ Please note: This indicator was previously “2.1.3, Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”, and has been divided. Vocational training is reported as, “2.1.4, Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”. Subsequent numbering has been adapted. This has been done for the purposes of clearer reporting.

2.1.5	Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives	0	HON-A1=10 HON-A5=12 TOTAL=25	HON -A5=32 HON -A1=9 Total = 41	
	<p>IA5-, This quarter <u>11</u> micro-entrepreneurial initiatives were funded in Cofradia Centro (aromatic Candles), Los Angeles (Internet Café), Padre Claret (Bakery), San isidro (Fragrances and cleaning products) Suazo cordoba (Pickled vegetables) in San Pedro Sula; Japon (Pupusas y tacos), Las Pilas (Tortilla Factory), LA Amistad, (bakery) in Choloma, Armenia Bonito (Internet Café) and San Judas (Painting), San Jose (Bakery) in La Ceiba.</p> <p><u>4</u> are operating since last quarter, in san Pedro Sula, an Internet cafe San Jose, in Puerto Lempira a serigraphy micro-enterprise, and in La Ceiba: an internet café in Bufalo and a Barber Shop in Primero de Mayo.</p> <p>Since last quarter <u>17</u> micro-enterprises are also operating in San Pedro Sula and Choloma and are a product of vocational training provided by AJR (Supported by Las Amigas)</p> <p>Note: <u>9</u> Microenterprises are funded under A1 activities: an internet café in Villafranca and Rosalinda, and a Clothes sale enterprise in Flor del Campo. a mini soccer court at the in OC Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC; a brick making enterprise at the OC San Martín, Comayagüela, MDC; a pickled vegetables at the OC San Juan, Chamelecón, an Internet cafe in Rivera Hernandez and a food business (plantain chips) in Casa Quemada,, in San Pedro Sula, a light load tricycle Enterprise in Lopez Arellano in Choloma.</p>				
2.1.6	Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities	0	HON-A5= 600	HON-A5= 594	
	<p>A5= Young People working in the OCs' Microenterprises 11</p> <p>Beneficiaries of Microenterprises with Academia Las Amigas 64</p> <p>Self-Employed Young People through training in the OCs 34</p> <p>Employed Young People Beneficiaries of the Employability Workshop, who received their Legal Documents 160</p> <p>Self Employed Young People Beneficiaries of the Self-Employment Kit</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>325</u> 594</p>				

	A total of 799 youth was trained in the employability workshop and received their legal documents and curriculums with photographs.				
2.1.7	Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention	0	HON-A5=25	HON A5=25	
	<p>This Quarter, six Campaings were carried out and 1 was designed: 1st CAMPAIGN - I LOVE MYSELF/ I TAKE CARE OF MY BODY (25 Communities) , 2nd CAMPAIGN- THINK IT OVER (24 Communities, No Puerto Lempira, The campaign video was broadcast for free on the Government Channel 8; 3rd CAMPAIGN- COUNT TO THREE: This campaign was designed and produced in December, but was not carried out until January 2012; 4th CAMPAIGN – NEIGHBORS FOR YOUR BARRIO (4 Communities of Choloma); 5th CAMPAIGN- VALUE OF THE MONTH (Municipal Level, La Ceiba); 6th CAMPAIGN – YOUR COMMITTEE ADVISES YOU, (Choloma and La Ceiba); 7th CAMPAIGN – FROM YOUNG PEOPLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (25 Communities)</p> <p>Last Quarter: Barrio Tranquilo Campaign: this quarter a seven concert tour was held to create awareness among youth about violence prevention, violence within the family and teen pregnancy prevention in 3 cities: CHOLOMA: Japón, Los Invencibles, Bajos de Choloma. López Arellano, Las Pilas; SPS: Padre Claret, Rivera Hernández, Los Ángeles, San Juan, San José, Suazo Córdova, San Isidro and Cofradía, LA CEIBA: Búfalo, 1ro de Mayo, Armenia Bonito, San José, San judas, Others (concert in the beach) (Total <u>18</u> Communities), Also the Second phase of an innovative bi-lingual drug-consumption prevention campaign by AJR "Yang Wantsna Winira, Yang Main Kaikisna Winiba"/ I love myself, I take care of my body" (<u>1</u> community) started this quarter in Puerto Lempira.</p>				
2.1.8	Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities.	0	HON-A5=1 La Ceiba	1 strengthening (La Ceiba) 1 Created (Choloma)	
	<p>During this quarter, both Violence Observatories of La Ceiba and Choloma, received donations of computer equipment and printers.</p> <p>In this period the Local Violence Observatory in La Ceiba organized the Inter institutional Committee composed of the Local Observatory, the Preventive Police, the Transit Police and the Criminal Investigation Department, Design, layout, editing and publishing the first Violence Bulletin in the city and made a Public presentation of the first Violence Bulletin of the Local Observatory in La Ceiba.</p> <p>In Choloma, in this period, the Local Observatory in Choloma, which has already started the process of generating violence information for the city, organized the Inter institutional Committee composed of the local observatory, the National Police and the Municipal City Hall</p>				

	Liaison Officer and made a presentation of preliminary data on deaths resulting from external causes, after validation of the data provided by official entities.				
	IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services				
	Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members				
3.1.1	Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training	HON-A5= 0	HON-A5= 150	HON-A5=120	
	120 young people were trained through the National Program for Prevention Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion (PNPRRS ¹¹), achieving 80% of the goal. However, the PNPRRS printed and distributed over 2000 copies of the workshop methodology to and next month will distribute these in several institutions working with at-risk and rehabilitated young people, but also in academic institutions and others. Through The PNPRRS , 780 ex-gang members accessed the process of tattoo removal.				
3.1.2	Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed	HON -A5= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON -A1=Reh 50 Emp 26	HON-A5=Reh 100 Emp 126	HON-A5= 28 Ex-Gang members Emp	
	<p>This quarter 10 ex-gang members were provided venture capital through the public private coalition for 6 microenterprises:</p> <p>De todo para todos: Sale of American shoes (3); ObeliscoTinted window services (3); El CheleAdvertising signs (1); Jonathan Auto repair shop (1), DANTUR Variety store (1), YOBEB Variety store (1)</p> <p>Last period, 10 ex-gang members were provided venture capital through the public private coalition for 8 microenterprises. AJR previously reported 8 ex-gang employed, who are still working.</p>				
	IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented				
4.1	Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards	0	A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime	0	

¹¹Programa Nacional de Prevención Rehabilitación y Reinserción Social.

	reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies		prevention policy in Honduras.		
	Reported under A1.				
	IR 7: Vocational and job training programs are accessed by deportee youth				
7.1	Deported youth accessing vocational and job training services programs to support job competitiveness	0	A5=100 youth	HON A5= 179	
	In this quarter, in alliance with the CAMR (Centro de Atención al Migrante Retornado), 59 youth were trained in graphic design (15), basic electricity (18) and Jewelry Making (26). Last quarter AJR Reported 120 youth trained.				

October	Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication.				
	IR 8: Program impact on gang-related crime is measured and a framework for program replication is developed				
	Sub IR 8.1: Future USAID gang and violence prevention programs, host-country initiatives and other donors have access to a comprehensive technical and operational design tool when launching future gang and violence prevention programs				
8.1.1	AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place	0	A6= One complete framework tool.	0	
	<p>El Salvador/Honduras : Final lessons learned were collected this quarter for El Salvador and Honduras , these will contribute to the framework tool.</p> <p>.Next quarter work will ensure in both countries on collection of Lessons Learned through structured interviews with staff using a seven point extraction method developed by the M&E Unit.</p> <p>Work on lessons learned was done individually and through structured interviews with staff through December 2011. To be able to incorporate the perspectives of program partners and beneficiaries in the communities, evaluation surveys were conducted in three municipalities in El Salvador and three municipalities in Honduras, covering almost all implementation communities.</p>				

	Activity 7: Restorative Juvenile Justice for Juveniles	Baseline	EOPS Targets (Sept 2010)	Through December 31, 2011	
	IR 9: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice				
9.1.1	Establishment of Juvenile Justice Reform Commission	0	One JJ Reform Commission established	One JJ Reform Commission established	
	The Juvenile Justice Reform Commission was established in Quarter Three of last year and was presented to the Human Rights Secretariat (Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos) in order to provide support and ensure the progress of the reform process.				

9.1.2	Draft of proposal reforms to the Code submitted in consensus with Juvenile Justice Reform Commission	0	Draft of proposal of reforms submitted by July 2011	Draft of proposal of reforms submitted by July 2011
	<p>During this past quarter, The Juvenile Justice Team in Honduras continued meetings with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, discussing and validating the proposal of reforms under Title III of the Childhood and Adolescence Code. As a result a final document of proposal of reforms was finished and presented. This final document has been added to the proposal of reforms package regarding Children and Family, which includes reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The package of reforms was presented to the Secretariat of the National Congress and is still under discussion.</p> <p>In the meantime AJR has continued to advocate for the passing of the reforms with civil society institutions such as Save the Children and Casa Alianza who have expressed their full support for the passing of the reforms. Also the reform proposal has been presented to Mr. Jorge Burgos, assistant counsel to the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court in order to extend the opinion previously provided by the Supreme Court regarding the package of reforms of Children and Family presented to Congress.</p> <p>Key support had been provided by Congressman Mr. Rolando Dubon to advocate for the passing of the reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. Mr. Dubon's support has been essential in this process as he is a key stakeholder in Congress who can ensure the passing of the reforms. The adoption of these reforms by Congress would represent a major achievement for the juvenile justice system in Honduras. AJR expects the reforms to be adopted during the first quarter of 2012.</p>			
9.1.3	Proposal for reforms to be incorporated in the Childhood and Adolescence Code, submitted to the National Congress	0	Proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code submitted to the National Congress	1 Proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code submitted to the National Congress (currently under discussion)
	<p>Last Quarter, on September 17, The First Lady requested the President of The National Congress to submit for discussion and approval a package of reforms regarding Children and Family, which included the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The juvenile justice team moved quickly and met with Congressman Rolando Dubon from the Judicial Commission of Congress, who in turn invited AJR to take part in the working teams, where the reforms were being discussed. AJR proposed at this time to consider the inclusion of the draft Juvenile Justice Law into the package of reforms being considered, and as a result the draft law document has been added to the package of reforms, currently under discussion.</p>			
	IR 10: Targeted training for judges, public defenders and special prosecutor units, and INFHA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units			

10.1	Draft training plan designed and submitted to USAID, with a view to achieving increased capacity by juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods (see notes)	0	1 draft training plan approved by USAID	1 draft training plan approved by USAID	
	Draft training plan was designed and submitted to USAID.				
10.2	Training program aimed at increasing the capacity of juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods for use by institutions' training units developed (see notes)	0	1 training program developed	1 training program developed and provided to juvenile justice operators	
	<p>During this quarter trainings provided to juvenile justice operators in mediation techniques by AJR consultant Marianela Corrales, and restorative juvenile justice by Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko were finalized. In total 18 juvenile justice operators were trained in mediation and 20 were trained in restorative justice.</p> <p>Mediation: Mrs. Marianela Corrales, a judge and expert mediator designed a basic mediation course for juvenile justice operators. The course was designed considering current standards and legislation applicable, while also taking into consideration the reforms proposed to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The course considered viable alternatives and/or solutions to juvenile criminal proceedings. The training was designed to not only focusing on the judicial aspects of alternative dispute resolution but also emphasizing in the need to rethink the conflict, in communication techniques, emotional intelligence and as a transversal axis the dignity of the human being.</p> <p>Restorative Justice: The restorative justice training was provided by restorative justice expert Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko to 20 juvenile justice operators and other key stakeholders from public and private organizations working in the subject matter, enabling them within their attributions and current legal framework to seek alternative solutions based on restorative justice mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts arising from crimes committed by minors, leaving as a last instance their formal processing.</p> <p>Observational Study Visit: On December 12-16, 2011 the observational visit to Costa Rica took place. This visit was strategic, combining observation of good practices, training and awareness for the group of juvenile justice key operators who participated. They were able to internalize concepts and develop a common agenda for the introduction of restorative justice in Honduras. The following key justice operators from Honduras participated in the observational visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Magistrate of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mrs. Edith Lopez. ▪ Magistrate of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice Mr. Raúl Antonio Henríquez Interiano. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director of the Public Defense, Mrs. Paulina Licon. Juvenile Justice judge from Tegucigalpa, Mrs. Anny Ochoa. National Director of Prosecutors, Mrs. Danelia Ferrera, Coordinator of the Special Attorney General's Office of Children, Mrs. Marisol Rodríguez. 				
	IR 11: Public Confidence and Accountability of Juvenile Public Sector Institutions increased				
11.1	IHNFA's Strategic Plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGOs and international donors developed.	0	Strategic Plan developed	1 Strategic Plan developed	
	<p>By the time of the writing of this report, on January 19, 2012, during a meeting held at the Presidential residence, the proposal for reform was presented to the First Lady and the minister Mrs. Julieta Bogran, both of whom were very pleased with the document and the work carried out by AJR. They expressed that the President would use this process and the proposal of IHNFA as a model to transform, modernize and reform the rest of the government institutions.</p> <p>Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth, AJR expert consultant, finished the development of the final document of the Strategic Plan for Institutional Development of IHNFA. The inputs provided during this process by IHNFA's technical personnel were key in the development of the plan. Workshops were held with the Intervention Commission in order to receive inputs and validate the proposal for reform. A technical document for the proposal of reform was presented by AJR to IHNFA's Intervention Commission during the month of December 2011.</p> <p>Furthermore on January 24, 2012 at an event held at the Presidential residence, IHNFA's Intervention Commission formally presented their final report regarding the intervention phase at IHNFA. High government officials participated in the event, including: IHNFA's new Director Mr. Felipe Morales; UNICEF/Honduras representative Cristian Munduale; Special Prosecutor for Children's issues, Nora Urbina; the coordinator of the intervention Commission and Ministry to the President Mrs. Antonieta Bogran; the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mrs. Carmen Rivera; representative of the Catholic Church, Sor Maria Rosa, Congresswoman and president of the Childhood Commission in Congress, Mrs. Marcia Villeda; and AJR consultant Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth.</p>				
11.2	Grant provided to CSO to provide organizational strengthening assistance per agreement with AJR to monitor the performance of the Juvenile Justice institutions (see notes)	0	1 grant provided to CSO	2 grants provided provided to CSOs	
	<p>Two grantees were funded under this activity.</p> <p>Save the Children's project "Alliance to promote Restorative Justice", finalized activities this past quarter with strong results:</p>				

Participation of Save the Children personnel in training workshops provided by Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko, AJR restorative justice consultant. Communication with Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko was maintained and she provided important advice and input regarding the educational materials for the promotion of restorative justice, which ensures that the materials provided meet the standards pursued by restorative justice.

Save the Children received support from the Association "Compartir" for the second training provided to government institutions. 18 youth, 11 women and 7 men, from the network "Presion" participated in the First and Second training workshops in restorative justice. After participating in two training workshops, youth from the network "Presion", showed interest in putting on a play on restorative justice which they presented at the Restorative Justice Forum. The play will also be presented in their communities as a way to promote a culture of peace.

A meeting with representatives from CSO's and government institutions including: World Vision, National Youth Institute, IHNFA, Casa Alianza formed an alliance between institutions to carry out a training workshop in restorative justice aimed at personnel from the participating institutions and from IHNFA's juvenile detention centers Renacer, Jalteva and Sagrado Corazon.

Under the Agreement with Casa Alianza activities have achieved important results:

Two workshops were carried out with COIPRODEN institutions including: ACJ, INFAR, AMARATECA, CHILDREN I, IDECO, FOROSIDA, CASA AURORA, R-J, VALLE DE AMARATECA, ADAL, REFUGIO, WORLD VISION, SIPRODE, RED DE JOVENES, among other institutions which form part of COIPRODEN. The objective of the workshops was to develop social audit indicators for monitoring the juvenile justice system. The first workshop took place on November 4, in Comayagua and the second workshop took place on November 23, in Tegucigalpa.

A Television program on juvenile justice was produced with the participation of Attorney Denia Cruz and Psychologist Ninoska Duarte. of Casa Alianza talked about restorative juvenile justice, what this new model is about, its concept, its principles, characteristics and legal aspects.

On November 24, a meeting was held with NGO's including: CASA DOMINGO FURRIL, JUANA LECLER, HOGAR DIAMANTE, ASSOCIATION HOGAR CRISTIANO, SPECIAL OLIMPICS, ALLIANCE FOR CHILDHOOD, among others, with the objective of sensitizing regarding the current situation of juvenile detention centers.

During this past quarter, Casa Alianza was able to monitor the juvenile detention centers of Renaciendo and Sagrado Corazon. A visit to the centers was made, conversations with children and adolescents at these centers were held and surveys were carried out.

Grants

Even though the AJR office in Guatemala closed on September 30, 2011, funding and technical monitoring of the project “Movimiento de Jóvenes contra la Violencia” and phase II of the “Education for Life” project in Peronia for insertion of ex-gang members in Guatemala was provided during this period and will continue through the end of the project in January 2012.

No new activities were carried out during this period.

Grants- Honduras

At the end of this quarter and particularly regarding Outreach Centers, four grants to equip Outreach Centers were finalized and submitted for USAID/El Salvador approval to benefit the following communities: 1) San Juan, Chamelecón, and 2) Casa Quemada of San Pedro Sula, 3) San Martín of the Central District and 4) San José of La Ceiba. It bears mentioning that these grants were requested to provide additional support to these outreach centers resulting from higher than expected service demand and/or due to a very successful implementation of prevention work. Approval is expected in early January 2012.

Grant approval was received prior to end of period for proposals related to key strategies included in the Action Plans of the Prevention Plans for the Municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba: Strategic Planning for Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (MVPCs), Fostering of Youth Self-Employment and Strengthening of Microenterprises, the Mentoring Program and two small public library equipping grants. Also approved during the period was the Strategy for Awareness Campaign with nationwide coverage.

The Coordinator continued playing a key role in drafting and final preparation of proposal documents to be submitted to USAID in Honduras and El Salvador. All grants requested were finalized by the end of the quarter.

In view of the project extension approved through January 31, 2012, a new grant request which had not been completed in December 2011 will be presented in January. The grant request is to carry out Phase III of the Club strategy. The club strategy objective was to create 40 youth clubs in the three municipalities. Only 28 had been presented and approved and 12 were pending. With this new grant, 12 new clubs will be formed. If approved, it is expected that all basic implementing activities will be carried out and completed in January 2012.

Under the grants which have been approved, the implementation of 13 business initiatives will be carried out in January 2012. In view of the time available to fully implement this initiative, it is expected to carry out the project in two phases.

Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

El Salvador

Establishing Outreach Centers

In FY2011, AJR established six OCs in El Salvador: 1) La Trinidad, Nahuizalco. 2) San Jose I, Soyapango; 3) Tazumal I, Chalchuapa; 4) Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa; 5) Argentina I, Santa Ana; 6) San Antonio II, Chalchuapa. The SUB-TOTAL reported in Quarter Four was 6 OCs. In FY2011, AJR established six OCs in Honduras: These were, 1) Casa Quemada ,SPS; 2)San Juan, SPS; 3) Nueva Suyapa; 4)Flor de Campo ; 5) Rosalinda and 6) San Martin.

AJR USAID-SICA				
Number OCs Established Activity One /Regional Funds (DA)				
	FY 2010	FY2011	FY2012	TOTAL
El Salvador	6	6	1	23
Honduras	4	6	NA	

In FY2012, one new OC was approved by USAID, El Calvario in Nahuizalco which was inaugurated in November 2011.

Outreach Center EL CALVARIO Inaugurated

On November 11, 2011, the Outreach Center El Calvario in Nahuizalco was inaugurated. The OC is being partnered on with the Association of Evangelical churches and Pastors of Nahuizalco, all of which are very committed to the OC and its implementation. After just two months of providing services, El Calvario has 200 beneficiaries and 18 volunteers. As training for employment it is providing computer skills training. Despite this OC not being implemented within the structure of a Municipal Crime Prevention Committee with whom AJR is working, close collaboration has been had with the municipality.

Activities at Outreach Centers continued this quarter, with two important developments marking the context of operations. In early October a national emergency developed across the three municipalities as a result of hurricane related rains that flooded many barrios. The latter had some affect on Centers being able to be open to youth. Second, in December, the last month of the quarter, the annual coffee harvesting season led to changes in the neighborhoods with many youth and families temporarily working in the harvest, this led to lower attendance at OCs.

The following two pages are an overview of results through December 31, 2011 at the thirteen Outreach Centers under Activity One:

OUTREACH CENTERS EL SALVADOR ACTIVITY 1 REGIONAL FUNDS (DA)													
OC	DATE EST.	GENERAL DATA OC'S						USE OF OCS BY COMPONENTS					
		FBO MAIN PARTN ER	MUN, NGO, OTHER MAIN PARTN ER	# YOUTH ATTEND ED OC	# HOURS YOUTH OC'S	# PERSONS VOLUNTE ERING OC	# HOURS VOLUNTEER ED AT OC'S	# YOUTH CREATI VE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATI VE USE OF FREE TIME	# YOUTH JOB TRAINI NG (Ten or more hours each)	# TOTAL HOURS YOUTH IN JOB TRAINI NG	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERAT ED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATIO N	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERAT ED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATIO N
EL CALVARRIO	10-01-2011	✓		200	623	18	364	53	369	7	193	25	194
SAN JOSE I	09-01-2011	✓		391	2,978	30	2,107	224	1,140	16	79	266	6,257
TAZUMAL	03-01-2011	✓		225	47,222	44	16,328	194	1,322	150	1,159	202	181
BUENA VISTA III	03-01-2011	✓		212	5,980	18	439	200	1,691	180	1,235	200	210
SAN ANTONIO	03-01-2011	✓		312	6,745	31	2,011	249	2,623	190	2,237	39	4,651
ARGENTINA	05-01-2011	✓		196	5,412	10	603	1,939	1,316	183	5,412	472	193
LA TRINIDAD	12-01-2010	✓		337	6,707	23	941	146	2,369	173	3,702	5	472
CHINTUC II	03-01-2010		✓	176	2,629	26	496	127	1,584	132	484	6	908
MELENDEZ	11-01-2009		✓	112	4,377	11	234	78	1,008	3	2,566	34	41
13 DE ENERO	10-01-2009		✓	194	9,430	38	1,432	160	1,733	77	978	316	314
BARRIO LOURDES	04-01-2009	✓		132	5,687	32	3,862	71	1,529	122	1,743	19	336
LOURDES COLON	10-01-2008	✓		677	13,094	57	2,184	570	7,578	299	9,040	78	919
MEJICANOS	07-01-2008												
TOTAL				2,573	107,284	290	28,529	1,981	22,753	1,509	23,415	1,085	8,225

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

El Salvador

The Strengthened OC Model includes Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development.

The most important areas of the Strengthened OC Model this quarter were OC sustainability , the development of the OC Network in El Salvador and OC training for volunteerism and micro-businesses of the Centers. The program final report will include a complete overview of strengthening efforts.

OC Sustainability through payment Coordinator salaries

In October and November five OC Coordinators¹² (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid. This is a formidable feat for the program, which worked closely with the CMPVs and municipalities to make this happen. The commitment on the part of CMPVs who had to approach municipalities for these funds is significant because it sends a strong signal with regards; 1) Conviction of the impact of CMPVs as an effective and number one prevention tool in the heart of communities, and 2) Commitment to prevention interventions generally and under the Plans. These Coordinators are:

October 2011:

- Carlos Rodríguez (Coordinator/OC Argentina I) contracted Santa Ana and rent OC

November 2011:

- Coordinator/San Antonio II contracted Chalchuapa and rent OC
- Coordinator/Buena Vista III contracted Chalchuapa and rent OC
- Isaias Samoyoa (Coordinator/Tazumal I) contracted Chalchuapa and rent OC
- Edwin Figueroa (Coordinator/Tazumal I) contracted Chalchuapa and rent OC

¹² Coordinators in the municipality of El Congo were being paid by the municipality since the inception of these OCs.

OC Network in El Salvador holds first two meetings

In Santa Ana on November 23, 2011, the first meeting of members of the OC Network was held. In mid-December 2011 the group came together again and an agreement was reached, facilitated by Creative with ADESCOs, FBOs, Mayor's offices and CMPVs, creating an OC Network, which will be formalized as a new organization with national representation and the ability to strengthen OCs into the future. Though the workings and exact composition of the new association are still being finalized, two meetings of the Association were held. AJR's objective with the Network is to foster an independent registered organization in El Salvador that helps to propagate and duplicate, the Outreach Center Model, is able to receive funding from future donors and provides the 22 Outreach Centers with a shared umbrella. Response was very positive.

At the first meeting on November 23, 2011, nineteen of 21 OCs were on hand including nine faith-based OC partners, nine ADESCO community organizations, the NGO and implementing partner Fe y Alegria and four municipalities were represented as well as OC Coordinators. At the second meeting on December 13, 2011 six faith-based partners, three municipalities, the NGO and implementing partner Fe y Alegria and AJR staff were on-hand.

Next quarter, by-laws for the new Association will be finalized through pro-bono legal assistance and progress is expected with regards to the formation of a Board of Directors and possible staff representation. The mandate mission and vision are also expected to be finalized.

Volunteerism Training for OC's

AJR El Salvador held a volunteerism training for OC Coordinators this Quarter. The session sought to expose the thirteen Coordinators under Activity One to methods for identifying, nurturing and growing a volunteer pool. Volunteerism is a challenge at OCs where time is short for youth and adults, some of whom have to find jobs to make ends meet. Nonetheless, an extraordinary spirit prevails in the communities. This quarter alone, 25 new volunteers signed up give their time to prevention at OCs.

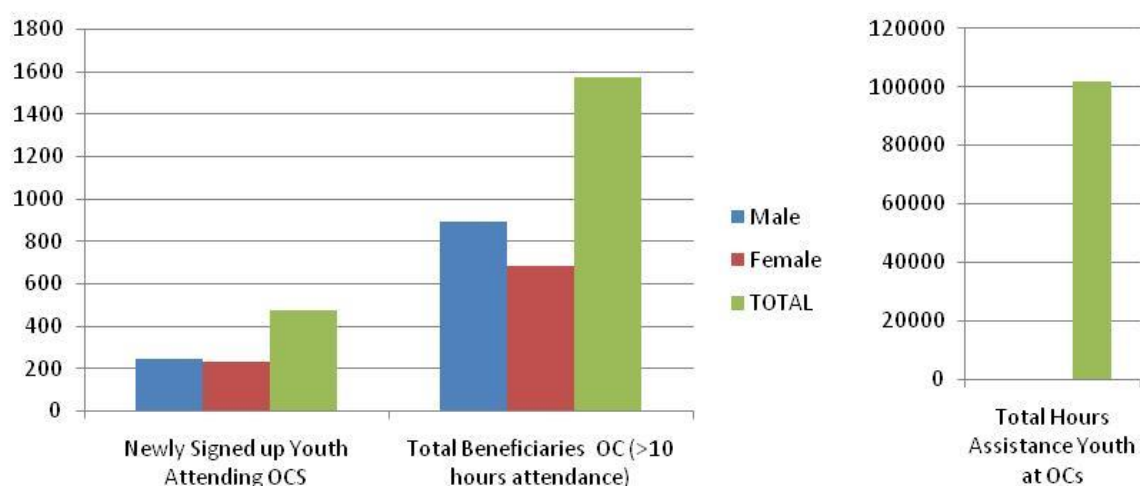
Micro-enterprise training for OC's

On December 13, 2011, a training was held by CONAMYPE the Salvadoran Council for Small and Medium Enterprise in El Salvador to help train Coordinators on how to conceive of their micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs. Eleven of thirteen OC's have an income generating initiative, but need a business plan for this initiative and must think of it as generating income, thinking beyond the Center but of the community as a client base, marketing strategies, etc. Next quarter OCC's will finish their business plans.

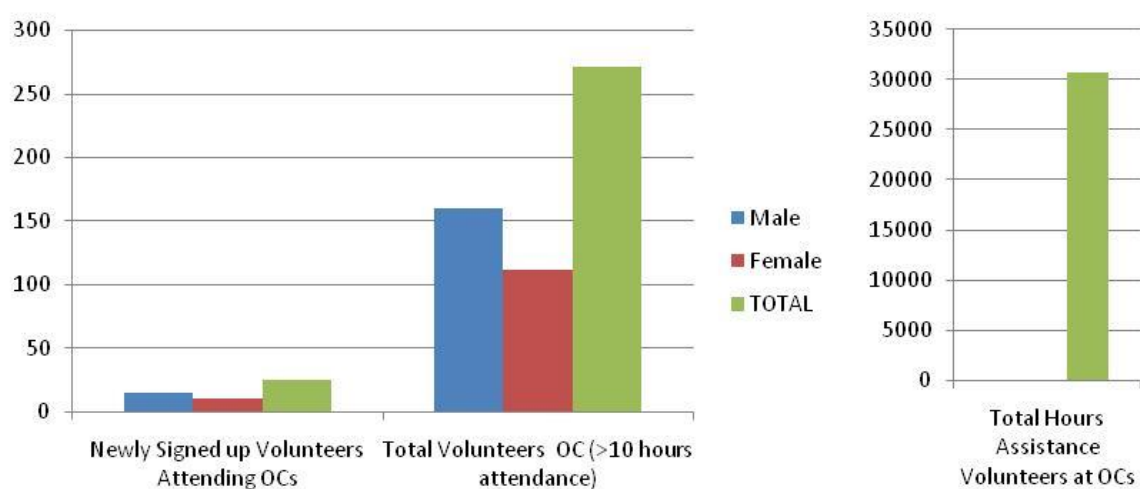
OC's in El Salvador Supported with Regional Funds (DA)

AJR USAID SICA (OCT-DEC 2011)

GRAPHIC -YOUTH AT OC'S



GRAPHIC- VOLUNTEERS AT OC'S



Honduras

During the execution period, the goal of establishing ten “For my Barrio” Outreach Centers was achieved (under A1), of which nine are fully operational, with the exception of the BuenasNuevas OC, which, due to the need for repairs, temporarily suspended its activities.



In the fourth quarter from October to December, 572 new young people participated in the 9 OCs, accumulating 46,955 hours of activity, in addition to the 4,407 young people who received 115,346 hours of attention since the inauguration of the first OC.

OC	# YOUTH ATTENDING OC	# YOUTH HOURS at OCS	# YOUTH MAKING CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# BENEFICIARY JOB TRAINING	# HOURS JOB TRAINING	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION
Casa Quemada, SPS	324	4,460	498	2,080	217	2,150	44	230
San Juan, SPS	608	21,809	270	990	115	17,721	38	3,098
Rivera Hernandez, SPS	809	37,217	431	9,298	310	23,248	118	4,671
Lopez Arellano, CHO	795	31,042	570	7,668	427	22,404	35	970
Nueva Suyapa, D.C.	412	23,912	224	9,715	130	13,223	18	974
San Martin, D.C.	291	11,015	280	3,942	163	5,437	93	1,636
Villafranca, D.C.	817	13,379	653	5,684	358	7,358	31	337
Rosalinda, D.C.	157	3,875	115	1,506	77	2,369	0	-
Flor del Campo, D.C.	194	4,830	192	1,995	115	2,835	0	-
Total	4,407	151,548	3,234	42,883	1,911	96,749	377	11,916

Thanks to the establishment of the OCs, the Regional Youth Alliance was able to help more young people to benefit in the communities (not only the beneficiaries of the OCs) but also the rest of the program components, whose activities are organized by the OC Coordinators.

OC	# YOUTH TRAINED In DSMV ¹³	# YOUTH GRADUATED VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INFOP ¹⁴ and Others)	# YOUTH TRAINED TAL ¹⁵ (WITH LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR JOB AND CVs)	# YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES (KITS)	# YOUTH THAT HAVE ACCESS TO JOBS OR ACTIVITIES THAT GENERATE INCOME	# YOUTH INVOLVED JUVENCLUB PROGRAM
Casa Quemada, SPS	211	93	34	11	4	34
San Juan, SPS	207	188	47	18	6	27
Rivera Hernandez, SPS	229	163	38	27		104
Lopez Arellano, CHO	255	232	44	17	16	35
Nueva Suyapa, D.C.	205	55	17		4	
San Martin, D.C.	205		18		5	
Villafranca, D.C.	190					
Rosalinda, D.C.	95		11		4	
Flor del Campo, D.C.	188	20	17		1	
Total	1,785	751	226	73	40	200

The structure of the OCs also made it possible for the partners and coordinators to provide other benefits for the young people in the community on their own. This was demonstrated in the Nueva Suyapa OC, where 3 academically excellent young people received scholarships from the National Youth Institute¹⁶ and 60 young people are studying English with instructors from the *Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Francisco Morazán* in a program sponsored by the Public Affairs Section (PAS) of the American Embassy; the program could be extended to other OCs in the future.

Likewise, the Flor del Campo OC received a donation of nine laptop computers from the National Congress that are being used in the workshops for children.

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

The Regional Youth Alliance's objective was to establish the seven basic service components in the model in place at the ten Outreach centers. This was almost completely achieved with the exception

¹³Challenge of "Dreaming my Life" Workshop

¹⁴Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional – The National Institute for Professional Formation

¹⁵Employability Workshop

¹⁶Instituto Nacional de la Juventud

of the OCs in Villafranca, Rosalinda and Flor del Campo where the English classes were not started due to a lack of trained volunteers, but all of the other components were fully implemented.

The strengthening process involved the execution of all the components. In this way the Challenge of “Dreaming my Life”(DSMV¹⁷) workshop not only resulted in human capital trained in violence prevention (facilitators),but also involved awareness raising for the coordinators and partners about the different problems that affect the young people in their communities. The English and computer science classes were dynamic elements of the OCs; they both attracted the interest of the young people and developed the management skills of the coordinators and partners to attract instructors from other institutions due to the lack of volunteers (especially English teachers), as well as to seek opportunities to expand the OC teams in order to benefit a greater number of young people.

Undoubtedly, the key elements at the OCs are the volunteers from the communities who are dedicated to doing their best to assist the young people. In addition, the volunteers provide another important function of responding to the interest of many young people and adults in contributing to stopping violence in their neighborhoods.

The objective of the ten microenterprises is to generate income to support the OC activities. Since most of the OCs were inaugurated during this past quarter, their income levels were low, but their high degree of acceptance in the communities shows that there is significant potential. Meanwhile the implementing partners continue to fund the OCs, which mainly involves renting or providing cost-free physical space, public expenditures and other lesser maintenance costs.

Finally, although some of the communities do not have internet service, each OC has established its own Facebook page in order to form an OC network. In addition, as a result of monthly follow-up meetings with the OCcoordinators and partners in each municipality, it has been possible to create an atmosphere of cooperation, solidarity and mutual support between them, with channels of communication between the coordinators leading to some joint activities. For example the Tegucigalpa area OC coordinators have organized soccer matches on their own; shared Christmas celebrations; and they accompanied the Villafranca OC coordinator at the funeral of her son, who was a victim of the violence in the country. In this way they are building not only work-related, but also human connections that are necessary to carry out the work of violence prevention at this time when there has been a significant increase in violence in the majority of communities.

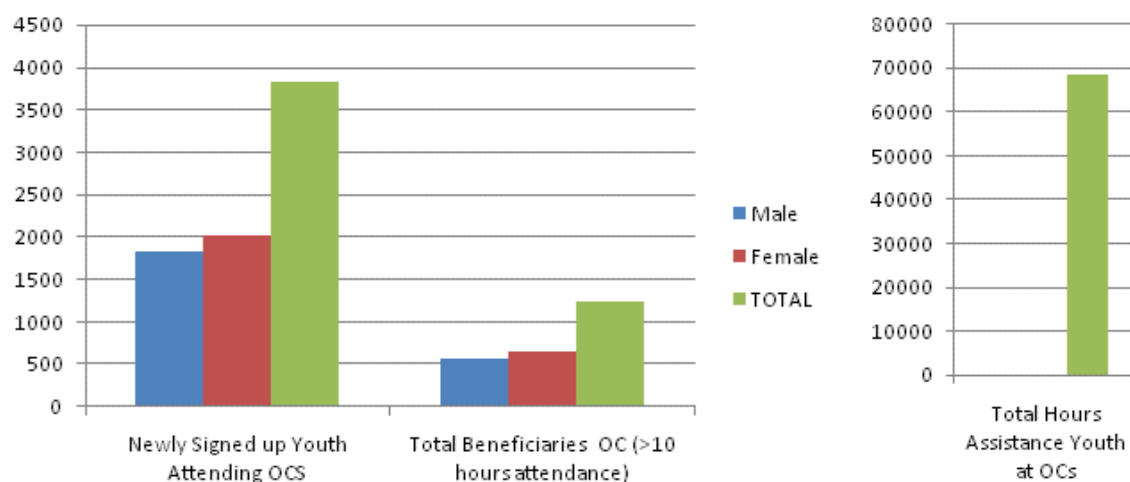
¹⁷Desafío Soñar mi Vida

OC	LIFE SKILLS TRAINING (DSMV)	IT SKILLS TRAINED	ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS TRAINED	VOLUNTEERISM DEVELOPMENT	MICRO-ENTERPRISE	OC SUSTAINABILITY	OC NETWORK DEVELOPMENT
CASA QUEMADA, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SAN JUAN, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RIVERA HERNANDEZ, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LOPEZ ARELLANO, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NUEVA SUYAPA, D.C.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SAN MARTIN, D.C.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VILLAFRANCA, D.C.	X	X	There was no trained volunteer.	X	X	X	X
ROSALINDA, D.C.	X	X	There was no trained volunteer	X	X	X	X
FLOR DEL CAMPO, D.C.	X	X	There was no trained volunteer	X	X	X	X

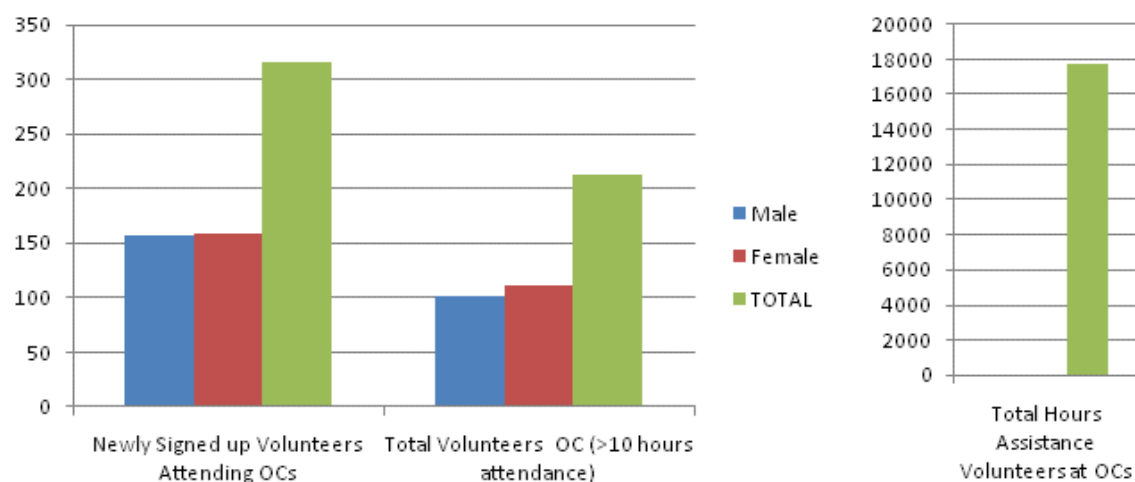
OC's in Honduras Supported with Regional Funds (DA)

AJR USAID SICA (OCT-DEC 2011)

GRAPHIC -YOUTH AT OC'S



GRAPHIC- VOLUNTEERS AT OC'S



IND. 1.5.- Youth Movements established in El Salvador and Honduras working to promote juvenile violence prevention policies

THE EL SALVADOR YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE



The MJCVC closed its “Dialogues against Violence” process this quarter to elaborate recommendations for a youth crime prevention policy. In December 2011 public policy recommendations resulting from Dialogues were compiled for review by the Legislative Assembly, with the objective that various political factions in El Salvador can begin to support them. On December 5, 2011, the Movement made social mobilization history in El Salvador, organizing Dialogues with the youth leaders of political parties on the middle of one of the capital’s highest-traffic roundabouts. It marked the first time such leaders had ever come together to discuss violence and its solutions in El Salvador. The following week, candidates for the Mayoral elections held Dialogues, also at the public roundabout.

The “Values Competition” contemplated in schools was substituted. An alternate action, “Our Prevention Project”, developed five mini prevention projects in area schools. Finally, the Soccer Match Against Violence, which some saw delay, was held bringing together politicians, youth and international dignitaries in a friendly soccer match that creates awareness of the need for a national youth crime prevention policy.

THE HONDURAS YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE



100 "HERE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE" DIALOGUES

110 dialogues were held, surpassing the original goal. They took place in the cities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma. This activity not only allowed the young people to be heard, but also to present proposals on how to improve the country's violence situation from the point of view of young people themselves. The significant aspect of the process was the methodology of dialogues in small groups. They were mainly held in vulnerable communities where the participants were able to express themselves and, more importantly, to be heard by other young people with similar needs and worries.

"SINGING FOR NON-VIOLENCE" COMPETITION

The MJCV held a competition called SINGING FOR NON-VIOLENCE where talented young people in the country were invited to participate by composing and presenting songs to promote non-violence. 17 groups and solo artists participated, of which 8 were chosen as semi-finalists. The competition culminated in a presentation by the 8 semi-finalists in a spectacular concert with a jury which selected the winning song. The song, which has been adopted as the Movement's official, has been professionally recorded with an accompanying video and a promotional tour.

STRATEGY FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND STRENGTHENING THE MOVEMENT.

Workshops were held for training in the following areas:

Communication and body language

Communication and leadership

30 young MJCVC coordinators from Tegucigalpa, Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba participated in the workshops.

CHRISTMAS WITHOUT VIOLENCE IN SPS

The Christmas Without Violence event in San Pedro Sula was renamed LET'S CELEBRATE WITHOUT VIOLENCE. It involved a one-week campaign called "Se +" (Know More) and culminated in a concert with the participation of local and national musical groups and artistic groups; about 1000 young people from the most vulnerable neighborhoods in SPS attended. The activity was successful in raising the awareness of young people from vulnerable communities about the violence problem in Honduras.

MOBILIZATION AND AWARENESS RAISING OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM SPS, LA CEIBA & CHOLOMA

An *Eco Urbana Cultural* afternoon was held in Choloma in order to carry out recreational and violence prevention activities with the city's young people. There were folk dances, traditional games, skating, boat trips and breakdancing, among other activities. Approximately 600 young people from Choloma's most violence prone neighborhoods participated in the activity.

Other activities carried out:

MJCVC participation as volunteers in the *PIENSALO BIEN* (Think It Over) Campaign executed in four of the country's municipalities.

MJCVC participation at a Peace Bonfire ceremony held at the UNAH in memory of students who have died as a result of violence in Honduras.

Young members of the MJCVC participated in the Communications Workshop held by the Regional Youth Alliance-USAID-SICA

The MJCVC fully completed the work plan established for 2011, with the majority of its activities carried out in the fourth quarter.

IND 1.6 Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities

THE GUATEMALA YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE



AJR began supporting the Guatemala Youth Movement against Violence in 2010. Over the last year it has supported two significant grants. In Quarter One, the project, "What we propose, we do.," drew to a close. Objectives were 1) Implement Public Policy Recommendations to Prevent Youth Violence presented in December 2009 in at least two at-risk areas of Guatemala; 2) Inform Public Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Guatemala and 3) Strengthen the Youth Movement Against Violence. The Movement, is supported by AJR through small grant.

Movement holds a Social Media Forum with Political Parties to Advocate for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy

In October 2011, MJCIV held a Forum interviewing candidates for presidency. This forum sought to probe the Violence Prevention Plan for each. The forum was called "Multimedia Forum 2D Do You Know the Violence Prevention Plan of Your Candidate?", This consists of two videos, in the first one, information is shared statistics of violence in Guatemala and it explains the theme of prevention, and the second video contains the responses of candidates to the following three questions: *a. What is meant by prevention of youth violence?*, *b. What are the three specific actions to prevent youth violence your government is performed if elected?*, *c. What municipalities would you prioritize?*

The forum was held in November in the second round of elections. A press conference was attended by 13 members of the press. The forum was the result of the concern of youth for choosing the best option between two presidential candidates and the need to prevent violence, informing young people so they feel as if they can make a conscious vote. Videos were uploaded to social networking to the website and Youtube: <http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/¿como-esta-guatemala-en-relacion-a-la-violencia/> and <http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/%C2%BFque-hara-tu-candidato/>. Some 403, re-posts and retweets were used in little more than a month between eight different social media outlets.

Between November 10-14, the event "SUPPORTS SCHOOL: MORE EDUCATION, LESS VIOLENCE" was held at Universidad Francisco Marroquín. It had the overall objective to support educational improvement, promoting education as a tool to prevent youth violence collecting basic materials such as books, dictionaries, card stock, markers, crayons, rulers, pencil sharpeners, pencils,

pens, tape , rubber, etc.. All this material would be donated to the Forestry School of Olives. The event helped gather supplies and recruited 45 young people interested in joining the Movement.

IND 1.6 Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities

This indicator does not apply and was previously applied to Guatemala.

IND 1.7 Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable youth

The Regional Movement for the prevention of Violence (MJRCV) is made possible by strong bilateral



Youth Movements supported by Creative and previously established in Guatemala in 2009 and El Salvador and Honduras in 2011. Creative's objective is to foster a regional level youth-driven initiative that mobilizes young Central Americans to advocate for policies for the prevention of crime through innovative mobilization campaigns that draw from the strength of the associated bi-lateral Movements. The goal is that the regional movement become a vibrant force for crime prevention policy reform that protects youth and promotes their futures.

The Regional Youth Movement was officially launched in San Salvador on December 13, 2011 with the signing of the Movement's Constitution. Youth from all three national Movements were on hand at SICA and received a standing ovation for their work to mitigate violence. After the signing of its new Constitution, the Movement has already become the SICA Secretariat General's reference point with regards youth civil society activity in the Central America region.

Next steps are developing a joint proposal to be funded under SICA to work in 2012 against violence in the region. The newly launched regional movement will work in coordination with SICA. Creative and SICA are in the process of confirming funding for the Regional Movement.

IND 4.1 Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies

El Salvador

This process is considered progressive, important gains were booked this quarter in all three countries to advocate for and mobilize citizens towards a public policy for youth crime prevention.



The “+CON against Violence” Soccer Match Against Violence

With much anticipation, El Salvador’s Youth Movement hosted an awareness-building event this quarter. The Youth Movement invited artists, performers, members of the private and public sectors, politicians, diplomats and professional soccer players to be the stars of the +CON match. The Soccer Match Against Violence

brought together politicians, youth and international dignitaries together in a friendly soccer match that created awareness of the need for a national youth crime prevention policy. At the Opening Ceremony youth asked players to put their hands together and make a public statement against violence. Major media coverage was obtained and players included Mayoral candidates, the Director of the National Youth Council and the coordinators of political parties.

The Honduras Movement Against Violence Goes to Congress

Two great successes this quarter were the invitation to the Youth Against Violence Movement (MJC¹⁸) to form part of the Committee for Security and Coexistence¹⁹ established by Honduran President Porfirio Lobo Sosa and the presentation about the Movement before the entire National Congress to focus on violence prevention.



The MJC presentation to the entire National Congress was accompanied by a massive march with the participation of local youth groups and the students from the national university, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH)*, in which at least 3,000 young people formed a Human Chain to lobby for investment in juvenile violence prevention.

Some of the principal demands that the MJC presented to the Congress were the following:

- Live in a peaceful Honduras without violence, where there are opportunities for employment and microentrepreneurship and schools and teachers prepared to deliver quality education.
- Easy access to employment and the ability to acquire the necessary documents, such as criminal records, police reports and health cards - free of cost.

¹⁸Movimiento Joven Contra la Violencia

¹⁹ Comité de Seguridad y Convivencia

- Young people requested that more resources be invested in violence prevention programs and projects,
- Young people also asked for a clean-up of police departments at every level so that they are composed of honest and principled men and women with proven values.

In addition, the young people want a national violence prevention policy to be designed, socialized, validated and approved with their participation. The entities responsible for the application and implementation of this policy should execute it in a transparent fashion, without corruption, and the results should be measurable and verifiable, in line with the national plan and the country's vision.

Young people also called for a cease of violence in Honduras.

Likewise, there has been a rapprochement with the country's government and the legislative branch to promote the allocation of more financial resources to national institutions that work with youth and violence prevention. While the response has been positive, as of yet, there have been no concrete actions by the government.

Some of the other meetings where the MJCV promoted violence prevention included:

- Meeting with the President of the Honduran National Congress, including a visit to the San Martín OC in Comayagüela.
- Meeting with Mr. Mark Fierstein, USAID Assistant Manager for Latin America and the Caribbean and the U.S. Ambassador, Ms. Lisa Kubiske.
- Meeting with Ms. María Otero, U.S. Sub-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs and the President of the national university (UNAH), Ms. Julieta Castellanos.
- MJCV Honduras, together with members of the El Salvador and Guatemala MJCVs and representatives of the Central American Integration system (SICA²⁰) signed a proposal for a Central American MJCV in San Salvador, El Salvador.

The MJCV participated in the Honduran Boy Scout Jamboree; the MJCV members made a presentation about the violence situation in Honduras and the actions that the MJCV has undertaken to further violence prevention.

In Honduras, the MJCV is also participating in various workshops to design the National Violence Prevention Policy headed by Prevenir, program finance by GIZ. These workshops were held by a national consultant and also a team of professionals assigned by the National Prevention Program of the Honduran Government. Youth Movement participation was to provide inputs to develop the document. The document will be presented to all the actors involved by Prevenir in February 2012.

IND 2.1.1 Number of Youth Trained in Life Skills

El Salvador

²⁰Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

This quarter an intense effort ensued in the OC's to conduct lifeskills training. The total number of youth trained in OCs under Activity One are; 1,162 (745M/417F). Previously 117 youth were reported as trained in life skills under Activity One. The target under this Activity is 2,200²¹ youth trained. (1,634 additional youth are reported as trained in lifeskills under Activity 4)

Target A1	2,200	Youth Trained	Total Reached:	1,162	Youth Trained
Target A4	<u>1,400</u>	Youth Trained	Total Reached:	<u>1,634</u>	Youth Trained
Total Target:	3,600	Youth Trained	Total Reached:	2,796	Youth Trained
DSMV LIFESKILLS TRAINING DEC 31 2011					
Activity No. 1 Regional: PREVIOUSLY REPORTED =117					
OC	M	F	# trained	Percentage	
CDA Lourdes Colón	52	55	107	9%	
CDA Bo. Lourdes	67	37	104	9%	
CDA 13 de Enero	19	24	43	4%	
CDA Meléndez	0	0	0	0%	
CDA Chintuc II	0	0	0	0%	
CDA San José I	35	4	39	3%	
CDA Argentina	50	30	80	7%	
CDA Buena Vista	80	0	80	7%	
CDA San Antonio	24	4	28	2%	
CDA Tazumal	332	199	531	46%	
CDA La Trinidad	52	23	75	6%	
CDA El Calvario	28	38	66	6%	
CDA Las Victorias	6	3	9	1%	
TOTAL TRAINED	745	417	1,162	100%	

²¹ Note: Under Activity Five Regional Funds, a target of 1,400 youth was established to receive life skills training. 484 youth have been trained this year.

Honduras

The Regional Youth Alliance trained more than 5,000 young people in the Challenge of “Dreaming my Life”(DSMV) workshop. Through December 31, 2011, 5,367 young people participated in the workshops. 1,822 were trained using regional funds, approximately 9% below the established goal of 2,000 for A1. This was principally due to the inability of the Rosalinda OC to train 200 young people as expected, as a result of the highly violent situation in the area. On the other hand, with regard to Target A5, the original goal of 3,000 was surpassed by 545.

Target A1 2,000 Youth Trained Total Reached: 1,822 Youth Trained Target A5: 3,000 Youth Trained Total Reached: 3,545 Youth Trained 5,000 5,367			
OCs	DSMV Participants	M	F
San Juan, Chamelecón, SPS	0	0	0
Casa Quemada, SPS	45	20	25
Rivera Hernández, SPS	82	40	42
López Arellano, Choloma	18	10	8
Villafranca, M.D.C.	92	42	50
Nueva Suyapa, M.D.C.	24	7	17
Rosalinda, M.D.C.	90	45	45
San Martin, M.D.C.	0	0	0
Flor del Campo, M.D.C.	150	60	90
Buenas nuevas, M.D.C.	37	15	22

IND. 2.1.3.- Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time²²

El Salvador

During Quarter One, AJR reports 470 (244M/226F) new youth having accessed positive use of free by participating in sports, art and games at the thirteen Outreach Centers under Activity One. Last quarter AJR reported 929 (496M/433F) youth accessed use of free time in its Outreach Centers under Activity One for a total of 1,384 youth (687M/697F). NEW TOTAL= 1,854 youth (931M/923F)

Honduras

The Regional Youth Alliance established a goal of 1,200 young people (A1) carrying out positive use of free time activities. During Quarter One, 564 young people participated in sports, art and games at the OCs, which, added to the 2,670 participants in the previous quarter, amounts to 3,234 young people accessing positive use of free time.

IND. 2.14.-Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

El Salvador

In OC's under Activity One in El Salvador, 1,509 young people in total have received training²³ through the OCs in different areas. All are beneficiaries, having spent more than ten hours at OCs. (Please reference chart OC services under A1.)

Honduras

During the first quarter, 962 young people received training through the OCs, and during this quarter the figure was 949 for a total of 1,911 young people.

Of the 10 centers, only the Buenas Nuevas OC did not provide training during this quarter since it is undergoing a remodeling process. However, it has the equipment for beginning courses in electricity, sewing and IT.

	Casa Quemada	San Juan	Rivera Hernandez	López Arellano	Nueva Suyapa	San Martin	Villa-franca	Rosa-linda	Flor del Campo	Total general
IT	160	79	148	202	67	79	158	35	96	1,024
English	56	11	-	92	31	22	-	-	-	212
Haircutting	-	4	15	-	15	-	-	12	19	65
Event planning	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Beauty Training	-	16	75	44	-	16	135	30	-	316
Electronics	-	-	15	-	-	20	34	-	-	69
Dressmaking	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Piñata Making	-	-	-	24	4	-	-	-	-	28
Soldering	-	5	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Pastry Making	-	-	-	-	13	26	-	-	-	39
Manual Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	31
Total	216	115	310	427	130	163	358	77	115	1,911

²³ The agreements for vocational training with the different institutions were funded with CARSI resources therefore they appear under Activity 4.

IND. 2.1.5.- Number of micro enterprises developed**El Salvador**

Activity One Microenterprises OCs		
	MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY	TYPE OF MICROENTERPRISE
1	Lourdes Colón	Bakery
2	Bo. Lourdes	Cyber Café
3	13 de enero	Sewing and silk screening
4	San José I	Gym
5	Argentina	Gym
6	El Calvario	Gym and juice drinks and shakes
7	La Trinidad	Bakery
8	Buena Vista	Bakery
9	Tazumal	Bakery
10	San Antonio II	Photocopying service
11	Meléndez	No micro-entrepreneurial initiative
12	Chintuc	No micro-entrepreneurial initiative
13	Mejicanos	NA

Ten of thirteen OCs under Activity One have a micro-entrepreneurial initiative that is generating income for OCS. In Quarter One, all ten received training in how to develop a business plan. These business plans are in process. The OCs are not listed under this indicator because they need additional training to comply with the indicator including in marketing and in other areas, this training is planned. A number of OCs are also using the Micro-enterprise

tracking system. (Under Activity Four, an additional eight OCs are listed as having a micro-entrepreneurial initiative.

Honduras

MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY	MICROENTERPRISE TYPE
Casa Quemada OC, San Pedro Sula	Plantain Chips
San Juan OC, Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula	Pickled Vegetables
Rivera Hernández OC, San Pedro Sula	Internet Cafe
López Arellano OC, Choloma	Cargo Tricycles
Nueva Suyapa OC, M.D.C.	Football Field
San Martin OC, M.D.C.	Brickmaking
Villafranca OC, M.D.C.	Internet Café and Photocopies
Flor del Campo OC, M.D.C.	Buying and Selling Used Clothing from the U.S.
Rosalinda OC, M.D.C.	Internet Café and Photocopies

The Regional Youth Alliances goal of establishing 10 micro-enterprises(A1); the implementation strategy involved the opening of microenterprises in each of the OCs. As of December 31, 10 microenterprises had been established, but only 9 of them were operational; the Buenas Nuevas OC microenterprise, an internet café, is not operational because the OC installations are being repaired.

Insertion/Rehabilitation

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

FUNDASALVA

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

In September 2010, FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to investigation, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol, began working with AJR El Salvador on “Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members”. Effective insertion of ex-gang members hinges on strong multi-sectoral alliances. AJR support through this grant has fostered alliances between sectors and has empowered a reputed local organization to position itself as an effective implementer of rehabilitation programming. The premise was to provide integrated vocational training, life skills, tattoo removal and employment insertion services while creating an alliance-driven methodology for rehabilitation in El Salvador.

In December 2011, AJR, and FUNDASALVA helped develop “Compromiso El Salvador”, a consortium of groups in El Salvador including FUNDASALVA, the companies League and Rio Grande Foods and Trabajemos por la Paz, to create awareness regarding the need to rehabilitate ex-gang members and provide them jobs. The launch was attended by 45 members of the NGO, private sector and media on December 29, 2011. Another major accomplishment--the rehabilitation method built by FUNDASALVA has been requested by League, a private sector firm that has placed six youth in Jobs in El Salvador. League has insisted that all ex-gang youth moving into jobs, must first move through FUNDASALVA. An overview of results through December 31, 2011 is provided:

FUNDASALVA EX-GANG MEMBERS REHABILITATION AND INSERTION	M	F	TOTAL
Number Ex-gang youth trained for Jobs or Micro-business Insertion	79	10	89
Number Ex-gang youth trained Life skills and Employment Skills Training	150	29	179
Number Ex-gang youth receiving psychological treatment and Counseling	106	26	132
Number Ex-gang youth accessing tattoo removal services	73	11	84
Number Ex-gang youth Waiting for Jobs or Micro-business Insertion	50	8	58
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth inserted into Jobs	17	4	21
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth inserted into Micro-businesses	60	7	67
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth STARTED the Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	184	32	216
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth DESERTING the Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	26	4	30
TOTAL Number Volunteers Assisting Ex-gang youth Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	2	16	18
TOTAL Number Churches other organizatipons providing Ex-gang youth Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	29		

Rehabilitation

Creative provided intense technical assistance to FUNDASALVA, laying out its rehabilitation and insertion methodology and experiences in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. The Salvadoran NGO Fundasalva identified pastors offering rehabilitation services to ex-gang youth and went to speak with these Pastors and community leaders to explain the program, the profile²⁴ of ex-gang youth sought and the benefits to youth.

Pastors in Majucla organized meetings according to the profile sought. Fundasalva returned to meet with youth and enquire with regards interest of youth in being a part of Creative's developed *Desafío 110* or "Challenge 100" reintegration process. Interviews are organized with youth (taking into account whether youth can risk displacement outside of their communities) and FUNDASALVA gauges history, motivational factors, skills interests and work experience of youth. (Some youth were not interested in working and only want to have tattoos removed; others are interested in various services, therapy, training, employment etc. For youth continuing in the process, five psychometric tests²⁵ were applied. From tests a "profile" of a youth is obtained as a point of departure for the therapeutic process. (Initially, 49 candidates were interviewed and eighty-one psychometric tests were applied. One psychologist served on FUNDASALVA staff. Some 12 university students of psychology gaining their practical training worked on the psychologist's team; by and large these were female students.

To address lacking income for ex-gang members and their families, an alliance was established with the faith-based organization *Trabajemos por La Paz* which provided a weekly Food Basket for youth and their families.

FUNDASALVA started providing services outside of the capital, working in Majucla, per a request from a church pastor and beginning working with 25 youth in Mariona, where 42 new applicants underwent psychological tests. Psychological treatment and therapeutic treatment was designed for a four month process. The process addresses drug problems, family and social issues, personality issues and aggressiveness which most-if not all- ex-gang members, struggle with. Staff psychologists liken this process to "opening up Pandora's Box, much is discovered about youth". If during the initial interview youth expressed having used drugs, drug tests were held during 2-3 sessions over the course of a few months. To address serious issues with aggression, FUNDASALVA initiated self-help group sessions four times a month with youth. Moderated by the psychologist and his student staff, two-hour sessions assessed challenges as a group. Youth advise other youth on how they overcome issues with aggression, sessions received positive response as a supplement to individual sessions.

Training

FUNDASALVA's training strategy was two-fold: 1) Life skills training was offered to all youth through workshops; 2) Training for employment was offered at jobs and training for micro-enterprises was offered including in welding, baking; silk screening and for a car wash.

²⁴ The profile defined by FUNDASALVA/AJR is an ex-gang youth that left the gang at least nine months prior, has a trusted witness whom can certify in writing that the youth has left the gang and, 3) demonstrates having adopted new values, is developing positive relationships and demonstrates the will to engage in the process and undergo personality and psychosocial tests.

²⁵ Internationally recognized tests cover intellectual capacity; personality traits; capacity to adapt conduct and general skills.



FUNDASALVA expanded its training offer to ex-gang members by supporting the training of 50 ex-gang members attending workshops in recycled glass and paper engineering. Youth from rival gangs attended training together. The Lloft Foundation (a partner of Creative on vocational training) promotes artistic development to confront violence, gangs and other social problems.

After an average of four months in therapy, ex-gang youth were assessed as ready to work. (They remained in individual therapy once a week on the premises of the Foundation. Cases are discussed at

twice-monthly clinical team meetings which assess individual progress, difficulties encountered, and youth each had action plans that outline future goals.)

As a bridge step between rehabilitation and insertion, youth received life skills workshops covering, self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships in and out of the workplace, conflict resolution skills, and personal presentation skills and how to develop a resume prepare for and engage in an interview. Some 179 youth(150 M/29 F) youth received life skills workshops covering, self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships in and out of the workplace, conflict resolution skills, personal presentation skills and how to develop a resume prepare for and engage in an interview.

Jobs and Micro-Enterprise Development

As per December 31, 89 youth(79M/10F) have been inserted into jobs or micro-enterprises. In January 2012 the target of 150 will be surpassed as two new micro-enterprises are established. (see below.) Of these 89 youth, Twenty-one youth were reinserted into jobs through companies approached by FUNDASALVA. After six months, insufficient employment commitments were being obtained by FUNDASALVA with the private sector. It began to work with the organization, Trabajemos por la Paz and on micro-enterprises.

MICRO-ENTREPRISES ESTABLISHED BY FUNDASALVA:

NAME MICRO-ENTERPRISE	Date Est.	# youth employed (est.)	# youth employed (Jan 2012)	Training Received	Income (Month)	Reinvestment (Salaries, Materials)	Clients
Silk screening workshop, "Tiempo de Victoria" Concepcion	September 2011	20 (M)	8 (M)	Management of micro-enterprises, product sales	\$960	\$835	Churches, Mayor of San Salvador, political party
Metalworks workshop "Amigos para Cristo", Cuscatancingo	November 2011	10 (M)	10(M)	Trabajemos por la Paz scheduling Management micro-enterprises, product sales	\$980	\$900	CAESS national Electricity provider, business in district
Bakery, Majaucua	November 2011	15 (8 M/7F)	15 (8 M/7F)	Idem	\$1,370	1,200	Neighbors, mobile salespoints in community, bread routes

Carwash Beraca	November 2011	8 (M)	8 (M)	idem	\$520	\$480	Contracts mini bus operators, clients from church, neighboring businesses
Silk screening workshop, Apopa	November 2011	12 (M)	11 (M)	Idem	\$860	\$740	Churches, schools in community
Shoemaking, Workshop, Ciudad Delgado	January 31, 2012						
Silk screening workshop; Apopa	January 31, 2012						
TOTAL YOUTH EMPLOYED JAN 2012							80 (69 M/11 F)
TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME MICROENTERPRISES							\$4,690
TOTAL REINVESTED IN MICROENTERPRISES							\$4,155

Alliances

AJR's support to FUNDASALVA was to create strong multi-sectoral alliances to position itself as an effective implementer of rehabilitation programming, providing integrated vocational training, life skills, tattoo removal and jobs and insertion services. The first alliances that were started were local in nature, with churches and community leaders, followed by those with the private sector, to what has grown to be a strong service network. Alliances have been established with universities, churches, public institutions, NGOs, private sector organizations, communities and foundations.

For Honduras Insertion Rehabilitation Work see Activity Five of this Report.

Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

AJR USAID-SICA is providing technical assistance and training to develop and implement policy changes to improve juvenile justice systems in the region. With core regional funds, the program will develop a Draft Policy to harmonize and improve practices in the juvenile justice systems in the region. AJR USAID-SICA presented important final results for this activity.

Through a participatory process, the program developed recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy which took place on December 12 -13, 2011. These were later presented at the Central American President's Summit on December 16, 2011.

The draft rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders, were presented to the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; the Institute for Children and Family (INFHA) in Honduras; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala.

Also in Quarter One, the The Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses were finalized in the three countries, having trained 108 juvenile justice operators in the three countries, many for the first time during their service as operators.

Sub RI 5.1: Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provides a basis for advocacy work and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries.

IND 5.1.1 SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy

Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment based on Closed Case Studies

The objective of this evaluation was to provide a rigorous study involving a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment based on closed case studies, involving juvenile offenders. The situational analysis included key information to inform policy decision-making, such as the percentage of crimes committed by minors, number of cases handled per prosecutor and courts, tendencies, percentage of recidivism, characteristics of incarcerated youth and rates of resolution of cases involving youth offenders. The qualitative portion of the study, based on case studies, helps to identify problems, bottlenecks and good practices. The study included an analysis of the effectiveness of the system in rehabilitating youth offenders. Cases will be discussed with justice operators to identify the reasons why frequent problems occur.

Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis and Case studies (Offenders)

Activities

In October and November 2011, the Juvenile Justice Team, carried out a statistical study of closed homicide cases for the year 2009 in the juvenile courts for the North triangle countries.

Ms. Gabriella Jimenez Pellecer, juvenile justice consultant from Guatemala worked with a group of interns in the collection of data and analysis of closed cases in the juvenile justice execution of measures court in Guatemala. She assisted in providing the methodology for the collection and analysis process in El Salvador and Honduras. To this end videoconferences were carried out with the team of interns in Honduras and El Salvador thoroughly explaining the collection process.

Ms. Jimenez assisted in leading the team of interns in Guatemala in the collection of information regarding the closed cases, and also provided follow up to the team of interns in Honduras and El Salvador. Mrs. Zumbado later took the information for final analysis, identifying challenges and bottlenecks in the juvenile justice process in order to propose solutions aimed at improving the systems.

In Guatemala and Honduras the juvenile justice team was able to carry out a physical review of court records and were able to collect important information which was later systematized and analyzed by Mrs. Zumbado. In El Salvador, though AJR was given access to closed records and the team of interns was able to begin reviewing closed cases at the Fourth Juvenile Justice Court in San Salvador, they had to stop the review process, as the Supreme Court of Justice sent an official letter signed by the Supreme Court President denying access to closed records in the juvenile courts, citing article 25 of the Juvenile Justice Law, which prohibits the publicity of all judicial actions carried out during the juvenile justice process or provide information which could make possible the identification of the minor involved in the proceedings. For this reason, AJR decided not to continue with the analysis of closed cases in El Salvador, respecting the decision of the Supreme Court.

Development of Regional Policy Recommendations/Ad-Hoc Committee

An Ad-hoc Committee was created by Creative, made up of operators of the system, decision makers and representatives of the youth institutions in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras with the explicit mandate of processing the inputs of the juvenile justice assessment. The Ad-hoc Committee was established during the previous quarter. AJR approached Juvenile Justice decision makers and key operators from the three countries who had provided significant contributions in the preparation of the situational analysis of the juvenile justice systems of the North Triangle countries. AJR sought operators with extensive knowledge and experience in the juvenile justice field, who would be able to promote changes from their respective institutions and effectively advocate for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

First Workshop Ad-hoc Committee

On November 3-4, 2011, the Committee met for the first time to discuss the comparative analysis of the Northern Triangle Countries that had been generated, identify priority and convergence areas for the three countries, bottlenecks and common needs. The first workshop with the Ad-hoc Committee was carried out on the November 3-4, 2011. This workshop was facilitated by Mr. Xavier Hernandez, AJR consultant.

As an introduction, Mrs. Zumbado made a presentation of the situational analysis of the juvenile justice systems of the North Triangle countries. Findings of the study were validated by Ad hoc committee members, allowing them to contribute professional challenges as well as the strengths present in the systems.

The main objective of this first workshop was to identify the strategic lines on which the policy would be based upon and prioritize areas of intervention. In order to ensure a systemic analysis with the Ad hoc Committee, a matrix was elaborated to discuss important aspects, which included:

1) Legal framework regarding the different stages of the juvenile justice process (preparatory stage, intermediate stage, trial, appeal, execution of measures); 2) Juvenile justice actors, analyzing roles and effectiveness considering budget, specialization, programs, infrastructure, among others; and 3) Inter-institutional coordination.

The matrix presented a series of problems regarding the juvenile justice area, for each problem the Ad hoc committee members identified if the statement presented was of public concern, of social interest, if it was politically feasible and if carrying such activity out would ensure the efficiency of the juvenile justice system. Having identified these criteria, the Ad hoc committee went on to define whether the statements were to be considered as a policy, strategy or initiative. A first approximation of the juvenile justice policy recommendations was made at this time.

The delegations from all three countries expressed their points of view and provided observations. With the inputs received from the Ad hoc committee members, Mr. Carlos Isaac Perez, expert consultant in strategic processes, began drafting the recommendations for policies. A first draft document of recommendations of the policies was sent by email to Ad hoc committee members for their revision. Furthermore a videoconference was carried out at SICA to discuss the first draft with ad hoc committee members from the three countries.

Second Workshop Ad-hoc Committee

A second draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was drafted incorporating feedback from the third meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on November 20-21, 2011 in San Salvador, El Salvador. At this meeting the current state of the justice systems was discussed defining six strategic lines for action and basic common recommendations for the three countries.

During this meeting a presentation was made by Mrs. Zumbado regarding the results of the closed case analysis carried out in the three countries.

Committee members worked in groups identifying weaknesses and strengths in the juvenile justice process, considering findings made by Mrs. Zumbado while analyzing the closed cases. As a result of this process Committee members provided important recommendations regarding the analysis made, among them: the need to extend the analysis to include other years in order to see an actual incidence of crimes committed by youth, the need to include statistics from the Attorney General's Office, and the need to extend the analysis in El Salvador, considering that the process was suspended before AJR was able to gather enough information for the analysis. Participants were asked to provide a public policy statement and concrete action regarding that statement.

Following are a few illustrative statements and concrete actions presented:

- Identifying why there is an elevated number of aggravated murder cases in the Northern Triangle countries

- Concrete action: Create criminal policy mechanisms aimed at dealing with these cases.
- Previous records are not applicable in juvenile proceedings.
- Concrete action: Observe the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- There is no unified database for the three countries.
- Concrete action: A regional statistics center should be created as a single information system to measure the performance of the juvenile justice system since the commission of the offense or crime to the execution and social reinsertion phase.

During the second day of the workshop the second draft of the sub-regional policy was presented by Mr. Carlos Perez. Participants worked in groups to discuss thoroughly and develop priority areas of intervention. As a result the following priority areas were established:

- Revise, strengthen and develop the legal base in juvenile justice.
- Definition of mechanisms for social and family insertion and reinsertion.
- Definition of roles and institutional responsibilities.
- Provision of human, material and financial resources.
- Monitoring and evaluation systems which can collect and analyze information and develop indicators.
- Training of juvenile justice operators and cooperation with civil society.
- National and sub-regional juvenile justice action plans with a restorative approach.

Third Workshop and Final preparations Recommendations

A third draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was discussed in the fourth and final meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on December 1-3, 2011.

The Ad-hoc committee identified problems and challenges present in the different juvenile justice systems of the three countries. This process served to strengthen and validate the recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy. During this final workshop, committee members were able to discuss the final draft of the recommendations for a sub-regional policy, providing final inputs. Working groups were established by country, allowing the participants to respond as a delegation representatively by country.

The workshop began with the presentation of the closed case study which included modifications and recommendations made by the Ad hoc committee members in the previous workshop. As a result the participants validated the final document of the closed case study carried out. Furthermore, the Ad hoc committee proceeded to work in groups by country establishing priority intervention areas in the juvenile justice system and lines of action for each area aimed at improving the system. In the discussion, Ad hoc committee members considered the profile of the juvenile offender, the victim, the juvenile justice proceedings, crimes investigated vs. those processed and access to information.

During the second and third day of the workshop, the final document of recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy was worked on jointly with the Ad hoc Committee, final inputs were included in the document at this time. Having finished the validation process of the final document of recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy. Consensus was reached on strategic areas of the study and on the juvenile justice public policy recommendations. AJR proceeded to discuss and validate the final agenda of the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum.

IND 5.1.2 Recommendations for regional juvenile justice policy are put on the agendas of SICA member countries where AJR works

The objective of this activity was to draft recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy in close collaboration with SICA, aimed at improving the performance of juvenile justice systems in the region and their capacity to rehabilitate youth offenders. The recommendations for public policy were developed using the situational analysis and qualitative assessment based on the statistical closed cases being carried out by AJR as a basis.

Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum “Towards a sub-regional juvenile justice policy”



On December 12 -13, 2011, the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum “Towards a sub-regional juvenile justice policy”, was carried out at the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. Stakeholders in the two day forum included 129 justice system representatives from El Salvador, 32 representatives from Honduras, 33 persons from Guatemala, two consultants from d Costa Rica and two Magistrates from Nicaragua’s Central American Court.

A presentation of the situational analysis of the juvenile justice systems was made by Mrs. Zumbado at the Forum, followed by a series of keynote conferences provided by juvenile justice experts including: *“The challenge of government institutions in the juvenile justice system”* given by Mr. Juan Carlos Fuentes Real, Director of the Attorney General’s Training School in El Salvador; *Effective information systems to make decisions*” given by Mr. Alberto Garcia, Public Defender from Costa Rica; *“The need for effective programs”* given by Dra. Francisca Cano , Juvenile Justice expert and Professor at the University of Barcelona; The importance of childhood institutions”, given by Mr. Luis Salazar, executive Director of the Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA); “The integral development of youth in the juvenile justice process”, given by Mrs. Yanira Herrera, Juvenile Justice judge from El Salvador; and “ Execution phase, sanctions and effects” given by Mr. Didier Murillo, Public Defender from Costa Rica. Discussion panels were further established with the participation of Ad hoc Committee members, were they were able to discuss details presented during the key note conferences.

The “Regional Youth Movement against Violence”, which AJR supports, provided a moving speech by Agustin Coroy, member of the Guatemalan youth movement and former gang member. Mr. Coroy laid out the real possibilities of change if opportunities are provided in the rehabilitation and reinsertion phase.



The sessions culminated with Mr. Gustavo Adolfo Mendizabal, Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Guatemala and Ad-hoc committee member, presenting the recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy to the public at the Forum. Following this a Declaration of the Forum was read and approved. At the closing ceremony recommendations for a juvenile justice policy were formally presented to Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA, USAID, UNICEF and CONJUVEN authorities.

A week later, Mr. Aleman presented the recommendations at a Regional Central American President's Summit on December 16, 2011 in El Salvador where they were welcomed and were incorporated into the SICA Action Plan. In the joint declaration issued by the Central American Presidents at the meeting, they expressed satisfaction with the Regional Juvenile Justice Forum and went on to approve SICA's action plan which instructed the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SG-SICA) to coordinate with the Social Integration Secretariat (Secretaría de la Integración Centroamericana, SISCA) in order to analyze and follow up on the recommendations for the juvenile justice sub-regional policy presented at the Forum.

SG-SICA, is is very optimistic about moving forward a juvenile justice policy agenda in this coming year. Former Ad- Hoc Committee members will help foster regional consensus and will advocate for the passing of the sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Sub IR 5.2: The implementation of alternative measures is improved in the North Triangle countries.

IND 5.2.1 Standardized procedures designed to implement alternative measures are being offered to juvenile justice officials in the three countries

Since the beginning of the year, AJR has been carrying out a participatory process with technical personnel from the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; the Institute for Children and Family (INFHA) in Honduras; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala, aimed at the development of draft rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders. Quick evaluations were conducted to assess current processes in the institutions in order to propose viable solutions to problems found through the establishment of new rules of procedures.

Design Alternative Measures Program

During the last quarter under this activity area, final documents of the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders were validated and presented to the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala.

It is important to note that the document of rules of procedures for Honduras was presented to IHNFA's technical team who took part in the participatory process of the construction of these new rules of procedures, pending presentation to the newly elected Director Mr. Felipe Morales who assumed leadership of the institution which had been intervened in in September 2011.

Thanks to the participatory process carried out with technical personnel from all three institutions, the rules of procedures presented have been taken up by the institutions and implementation of some new procedures is already taking place at ISNA and SBS. It is expected that during the upcoming year all three institutions will start implementation of the procedures

El Salvador

In El Salvador the participatory construction process of the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders, was carried out by AJR. The process was carried out in close coordination with Magistrate of the Supreme Court Sidney Blanco culminating in the signature of the Strategic Coordination Agreement between ISNA and the Execution of Measures judges, resulted in very important processes of change for ISNA, allowing them to discuss important administrative aspects regarding the functions of the courts' multidisciplinary teams and ISNA's technical teams, improving coordination with the judges in the important execution of measures and reinsertion phase. Both products provided to ISNA will allow them to continue a process of improvement and strengthening of the institution. Youth in conflict with the law who are serving their sentence and going through the rehabilitation and reinsertion process will benefit from this.

A final document of rules of procedures was presented to ISNA during the month of December 2011.

Some of the procedures established in the document are already being implemented by ISNA. It is expected that this upcoming year ISNA will begin implementing all the rules of procedures presented resulting in streamlining internal administrative processes at ISNA and the justice process as a whole.

Guatemala

In Guatemala, the draft rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders was validated and a final document was presented by Mrs. Zumbado to Mr. Carlos Soto, Director of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS). (Please see final document of rules of procedures attached).

Mr. Soto accompanied AJR throughout the drafting process of the rules of procedures and will be further in charge of implementing them in the SBS.

Honduras

In Honduras the rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures were proposed after a thorough analysis taking into account IHNFA's internal procedures. The final draft of the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders was validated by IHNFA's technical team.

A final document of the rules of procedures was presented by Mrs. Zumbado to INHFA's technical team in December 2011. The final document is expected to be presented to the new Director at IHNFA. It is important to note that IHNFA's technical team is already implementing some changes established in the rules of procedures in their daily activities.

Sub IR 5.3: Training program in juvenile justice and graduate program developed

IND 5.3.1 Regional juvenile justice graduate program and other training programs for professional degrees are developed in collaboration with the Central American Court and SICA

This quarter, the Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses, developed in coordination with the following justice institutions from each of the Northern Triangle countries, with the objective of providing juvenile justice operators with an academic opportunity to refresh and improve their knowledge regarding juvenile justice, drew to a close. The courses provided an academic setting to discuss and promote a dialogue between the different juvenile justice operators.

El Salvador

The Juvenile Justice Diploma Course was finalized in November 2011 with a Diploma ceremony which took place on December 14, 2011. In El Salvador, just three of 32 operators had received formal in-service training since becoming juvenile justice operators. Only two other Diploma courses had been provided in this area.

The Juvenile Justice Inter-institutional Diploma consisted of 120 hours and covered six modules. Some 34 juvenile justice operators were trained including: judges, prosecutors and public defenders. The Course strengthened the participants' knowledge of juvenile justice and provided a space for exchange of experiences and coordination between the different actors involved in the juvenile justice process.

The Diplomado began on September 7 with the first Module "Origins and Evolution of the Juvenile Justice Modules. Criminological aspects", provided by Mr. Douglas Duran, Juvenile Justice Judge from Costa Rica. The second Module "Juvenile Justice Standards in the Regional and Universal Human Rights Systems", was provided by Mr. Antonio Gonzalez Navarro, professor, writer and prosecutor from Colombia, on September 29 – October 1. The Third Module "Juvenile Justice: Substantive law aspects" was carried out from October 6-8. This Module was provided by Mr. Martin Martinez, attorney and judicial collaborator from the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice in El Salvador. The Fourth Module: "The Juvenile Justice Process: Preparatory stage and

trial”; and the Fifth Module “The Juvenile Justice Process: Appeals and execution of measures imposed”, were provided by Mr. Carlos Sanchez, Appeal Court Judge in El Salvador, during the week of November 7-11. Furthermore, a cross-cutting Module of legal research Methodology was also provided by Mr. Gonzalo Rodriguez, expert in research methodologies.

The assistance provided by the Academic Committee, which composed of the Judicial Training School, The Attorney General’s Training School, the Public Defender’s Office, the Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector, and the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court, was key to the successful academic development and implementation of the Diplomado in El Salvador.

Honduras

The Juvenile Justice Diploma Course was finalized in November 2011 with a Diploma ceremony which took place on December 9, 2011. Supreme Court magistrate Carlos David Calix congratulated AJR and the Judicial School for providing the course and for honoring outstanding participants. The training was a great success and of great benefit to the participants of the course and consequently will help strengthen the capabilities of juvenile justice operators. In Honduras, a training of this kind had never been held.

The Judicial School is very satisfied with the development of the Juvenile Justice Diploma, and has expressed their interest in replicating the course. Having the support and accompaniment of the Judicial School from the development phase to the implementation of the Diplomado will help ensure its replication and adoption of the course within the institution. The support of the Judicial School and of its Director Mrs. Edith Urtecho, was key in the development and implementation of the Juvenile Justice Inter-Institutional Diplomado this past quarter. The course was provided on the campus of the Judicial School. As a result 37 juvenile justice operators were trained including: judges, prosecutors and public defenders.

As in El Salvador the Diplomado in Honduras consisted of 120 hours and six modules. The Diplomado began on October 6 with the cross cutting Module of Legal Research Methodologies provided by Mr. Gonzalo Rodriguez, expert in research methodologies. On October 27 with the first Module “Origins and Evolution of the Juvenile Justice Models, Criminological aspects”, provided by Mr. Alberto Garcia, Public Defender from Costa Rica. The second Module “Juvenile Justice Standards in the Regional and Universal Human Rights Systems”, was provided by Mrs. Marianela Corrales, Juvenile Justice Judge from Costa Rica, from November 3-5. The Third Module “Juvenile Justice: Substantive law aspects” was carried out from November 10-12, provided by Mrs. Paola Hall. The Fourth Module: “The Juvenile Justice Process: Preparatory stage and trial”, was provided by Mrs. Orietta Zumbado on November 17-19. Finally the Fifth Module “The Juvenile Justice Process: appeals and execution of measures imposed on juvenile offenders”, was provided by Mr. Jorge Burgos, attorney and collaborator of the Honduran Supreme Court of Justice on November 24-26.

As a final requirement to receive their Diplomas, the participants of the course had to write an essay. The best essays were selected by the Judicial School and will be published in the judicial magazine and in the web page of the Supreme Court.

Guatemala

The Juvenile Justice Diploma Course was finalized with a Diploma ceremony which took place on November 5, 2011. In Guatemala the support of the School of Judicial Studies and of Supreme Court Magistrate Mr. Gustavo Mendizabal, liason to the School, was key in the success of the Specialized Juvenile Justice Course aimed at juvenile justice operators in the country. This was the first time in years that a specialized training had been provided to juvenile justice operators in Guatemala. In an evaluation presented by AJR at the end of the specialized course participants expressed their great satisfaction with the course evaluating the 5 modules provided and their content with an average score of ten out of ten being provided.

The Specialized Course was carried out between October 1st to November 5th. As in the other two countries the course consisted of five modules for a total of approximately 36 hours. The Specialized course was carried out on Saturdays at the Radisson Hotel in Guatemala city from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. with the fourth module carried out at the School of Judicial Studies.

The storms which affected the Central American region during the month of October, also took their toll on the roads in Guatemala. Some of the operators taking the course had to travel great lengths and for hours just to get to the capital every Friday to be able to take the course on Saturday mornings. Their interest in taking the course was so great that 30 operators participated in the training. The complete course and support documents of the two Juvenile Justice Diplomados and the Specialized Course have been provided to the respective judicial training schools in the three countries in order to ensure its replication.

Critical links / Institutions

Important institutional links regarding this activity were established in all three northern triangle countries that have made possible carrying out of the Diploma Program. The following institutions have been key in the development process and implementation of the Juvenile Justice Diplomados or Courses in each country. Below find a list of institutions and their key contributions:

El Salvador:

- 1) ***The Judicial Training School of the CNJ***: The Judicial Training School has provided their facilities for the implementation of the Diplomado. All training modules are being carries out at the school.
- 2) ***The Attorney General's Office Training School***: The AGO Training School is part of the Academic Committee who contributed to the development of the Diplomado.
- 3) ***The Public Defender's Office*** (PGR – Spanish acronym): The PGR also played an important part in the development of the Diplomado, by taking part in the Academic Committee.
- 4) ***The Technical Executive Unit of the Coordinating Commission of the Justice Sector*** (UTE – Spanish acronym): The UTE have also played an important part in the development of the Diplomado and are monitoring its implementation.
- 5) ***The Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court of Justice***: The JJ Unit also took an active part in the Academic Committee and is currently systematizing the Diplomado. This will help ensure its future replication. Furthermore the JJ unit has also been systematizing juvenile justice jurisprudence, which will be provided to the juvenile justice operators taking the course.

Guatemala:

- 1) ***The School of Judicial Studies:*** The School has contributed its installations for implementing two of the Modules of the Specialized Juvenile Justice Course.
- 2) ***The Public Ministry's (Attorney General's Office) Training Unit:*** The Training Unit provided important support and input regarding the development of the Course.
- 3) ***Supreme Court of Justice:*** Magistrate Gustavo Mendizabal from the Supreme Court has provided his full support to the implementation of the Specialized Course.
- 5) ***The Institute for the Public Defense:*** Have provided important technical support for the development of the course, through Public Defender Maria del Carmen Baldizon.

Honduras:

- 1) ***Francisco Salomón Jiménez Castro Judicial School***”: Judicial School Director Mrs. Edith Urtecho, has provided her full support for the implementation of the Diplomado.
- 2) ***Central American Technological University (UNITEC).***

AJR has maintained close communication and collaboration with all the institutions involved in the Juvenile Justice Courses. As a result the development process of the courses is a success.

Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security

This first result area under Activity Three aims at providing support to SICA for three independent programmatic/policy initiatives, thereby assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security. The second result area aims to make OBSICA operational by supporting it with the development of a Central American Security Index (ICAS).

IND 6.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives

Activities

- SICA originally expressed interest in obtaining support from Creative for the following projects: 1) Assessment of Police Curricula in the Three Countries; 2) Development of a Profile of a “SICA Municipality” 3) A Third Juvenile Justice Forum 4) Development of a Culture of Lawfulness Regional Profile to be presented to the World Bank and IDB for Funding.
- In consultation with SICA, the four above potential initiatives listed, were replaced with the following initiatives: 1) Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum, 2) Development of Central America Security Index and 3) Development of projects under the Central America Security Strategy. (CASS)

Results

1) Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum: SICA actively participated in the drafting of the juvenile justice recommendations that were officially presented to SICA at the closing of the juvenile justice forum. SICA will play a key role in ensuring that the countries of the Northern Triangle and Central American region introduce policy reform efforts nationally.

2) Development of Central America Security Index: *(Completed see Point Two below)*

3) Development of projects under the Central America Security Strategy (CASS):

- At the SICA Central America Security Conference in Guatemala, June 20-23, 2011, it was decided by SICA that as a part of the new Central America Security Strategy (CASS), 22 independent projects would be formulated for support by donors.
- USAID and the Director of Democratic Security Unit, Erich Vélchez requested direct technical assistance and prevention expertise by Creative in the formulation of these projects as a part of a wider team of international project development experts.
- Creative participated in working sessions and teleconferences to develop these projects jointly with delegations from all the Central American countries. Three week-long sessions took place in August, September and October 2011.
- At SICA’s request and with USAID approval, Creative hired two project methodologists to support the development of projects for the other three thematic areas.
- 22 final CASS projects focused on four specific areas ready for donor consideration: 1) Crime Prevention, 2) Combating Crime, 3) Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, and 4) Institutional Strengthening.

IND 6.2 OBSICA (previously OCAVI) becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives

SICA faced a significant challenge in navigating the transition of the Central American Observatory (OCAVI) from the CNSP to SICA. OCAVI's utility as an instrument of analysis of violence and vulnerability and resource for crime prevention implementers required significant enhancement. The mechanism did not include analysis of statistical and documentary research, does not allow regional aggregation and comparative analysis of crime data and lacks a functioning operational management structure.

Creative was to collaborate with SICA on OBSICA and the design of a Central America Security Index (ICAS), as a part of its support to SICA and to be proposed by SICA to the CA Security Commission as a new regional violence measurement instrument. ICAS will contribute data to guide the development of OBSICA's framework. OBSICA was expected to be designed as a virtual resource center for decision makers and operators of public policies that define prevention and implement programs focused on violence in the region.

Canadian development assistance (CECI) in 2009 presented a project proposal for the creation of an observatory, but had not considered designing a Security Index, a task which AJR was asked to support.

Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Background

Deepening violence persists in El Salvador and at the same time, significant shifts in the domestic security agenda have occurred. After a significant decrease in homicides in 2010, El Salvador once again recorded a considerable increase in its homicide rate in 2011, with 70 homicides per 100,000 people. More specifically, the total number of homicides recorded in El Salvador in 2011 was 4,354. In an effort to curb violence, after the resignation of Manuel Melgar as Minister of Justice and Security in November 2011, President Funes appointed David Munguía Payes as head of this office, making him the first military official in charge of El Salvador's domestic security after the civil war. Munguía Payes has expressed being committed to reducing homicides by 30%, which represent a reduction in the number of daily killings from 12 to 11-10. Clearly, this change has not been popular among FMLN supporters, and thus, President Funes has lost support in the National Assembly from his own party. The country faced a significant economic blow when in early October, tropical rains caused a national emergency, the displacement of more than 6,500 people and reportedly jeopardized half of the crops to be harvested this year. Creative implementation communities were affected with some Outreach Centers closing for a short time in the hardest hit communities.

Activity Four consists of the "Community Action Fund" under El Salvador/CARSI. This component's objective is to address problems such as lack of economic opportunity, poor academic or vocational skills, weak local governance and fractured communities that confront vulnerable youth and lead them to crime and violence by addressing these root causes. This activity seeks to strengthen existing methodologies, expand geographic coverage, and pilot new prevention concepts.

The following are the intermediate results being carried out under Activity Four:

IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created

IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives

Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed

Strategic Areas of Intervention

The following are the Strategic Activity Areas of AJR Municipal Crime Prevention Plans in each of the three municipalities:

AJR USAID-SICA CRIME PREVENTION PLANS	
STRATEGIC AREAS	PROGRAM ACTIVITY AREAS
1. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY	A.Strengthening of CMPVs and its members
	B.Promotion and strengthening of community organizations to support prevention activities
	C. Development of Municipal Prevention Policy
2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY	D. Development of Life Plans for Youth
	E. Development of Community Youth Organizations
	F. Supporting Social and Family Values
3. SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT	G. Strengthening of Formal Education System
	H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector
4. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION	I. Establishing and Strengthening "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers
↑ 5. Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality ↑	

IND 1.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans

The section below outlines support by the CMPVs to the various program activity areas under the plans. Below, AJR reports on its activities supporting the Plans, under the Plans' Strategic Areas using their respective program indicators.

Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #1 CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

A. Strengthening of CMPVs and their members:

"We have restored dignity and hope to the youth of the communities served,"we managed to connect to the community organization with the municipality, it is more easy to make calls to people, before we had to struggle to bring the community together.youth see us more confident, as leaders as well."

AJR's commitment is that Violence Prevention Committees are strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. A lesson learned from AJR's CMPV technical support work this year is that the Committees as well as the communities go through an initial trust-building phase which consolidates when tangible, visible, or felt prevention intervention results are in place, and once the Municipality becomes interested in these results. The CMPV of Chalchuapa for example, is so positive about its prevention role, that it is developing statutes to gain legal standing before the municipal council of the city.

Strengthening efforts to date

The following technical assistance has been conducted throughout the year:

- ❖ Technical Assistance proposal development to implement prevention action plan activities
- ❖ Technical Assistance developing and monitoring community-based prevention infrastructure projects including Outreach Centers
- ❖ Technical Assistance management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds
- ❖ Technical Assistance management and administration of strategic information
- ❖ Technical Assistance management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects
- ❖ Technical Assistance startup and equipping of CMPV offices
- ❖ Technical Assistance expansion and strengthening of CMPVs through membership

Quarter One Training for CMPVs:

All three CMPVs engaged in an intense schedule of training with AJR this last quarter. After eight months of implementation of prevention activities, reflection on the conceptual framework that gave rise to the various activities carried out, was necessary. While executing prevention Plans, the three CMPVs were in the process of strengthening under the strategy of "learning by doing", through training this became, "learning learning."

Specifically, AJR trained the CMPV Chalchuapa, Santa Ana and El Congo on the National Strategy for Prevention and Municipal Strategy for Prevention Methodology Training gave the CMPVs a clearer picture of their role in the municipalities.

With the skills developed at the end of the reporting period, the three CMPVs have improved their skills and their understanding of the trajectory to the outcomes of their prevention strategies and why these were implemented in the way they were with the technical assistance of AJR. All three CMPVs have the planned administrative management training pending. Following are the training activities that took place this quarter:

- ✓ **Training on El Salvador Government National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence/PREPAZ**
(Jaime Torres, JEFE Regional PREPAZ)
Santa Ana: October 2011/Conducted by CMPV
Chalchuapa: November 18, 2011 / 27 persons (15M/12 F)
El Congo: November 10, 2011 /25 persons (11M/14F)

This session by PREPAZ was fundamental so that Committees had a strong grasp for how the Prevention Policy was *designed* to work in the municipalities. Once PREPAZ provided an overview of the National Prevention Strategy, AJR used the national prevention strategy training session to move to the municipal level.

One of the most interesting responses by the CMPV was their expression of an absence in the municipality on the part of Prevention Strategy Planning Team. Participants recognized that AJR filled the void of the Prevention Strategy Planning Team in the municipality. They also reflected on the composition of the Committees and sectors who are not represented on the CMPV.

✓ **Training on Thirteen Risk-Factors as a Framework for Violence Prevention/AJR USAID-SICA**

(Juan Jose Hernandez/Jonathan Claros, Roberto Martinez AJR USAID-SICA)

Santa Ana: November 16, 2011/ 54 persons (19M/35 F)

Chalchuapa: November 18, 2011/ 27 persons (15M/12 F)

El Congo: November 17, 2011/ 22 persons (12M/10 F)

This session served as an analysis of the thirteen risk factors AJR has used in the municipalities and which are the backbone of the five strategic areas of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. This training was important because each group of risk factors was analysed; Risk factors associated with values and identity; Risk factors associated with skills training and employment opportunities; and Risk factors associated with public policy and the external environment. In tandem, protective factors for each risk-factor were discussed. For some CMPV members who have memorized the strategic areas of the plan and refer to activities and areas, this session was a refresher. For others the session reinforced the importance of seeing interventions through the lens of the risk factors and designing prevention interventions that bring about protective factors.

✓ **Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities under Municipal Crime Prevention Plan**

(Majella van der Werf; AJR USAID-SICA)

Santa Ana: Training /unable to be scheduled/pending next quarter

Chalchuapa: December 13, 2011/ 13 persons (10M/3 F)

El Congo: December 9, 2011/ 8 persons (7M/1 F)

Monitoring and Evaluation for the lay person, is easily misunderstood. While the function of this area is to collect and produce reliable, verifiable data, monitoring is often seen as tedious, with little fruit to be had for project implementers who have to invest in reporting and may not use data. In order to explain monitoring and evaluation functions and the purpose of each, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist went from a powerpoint presentation on objectives, goals, activities, frequency, instruments and later Monitoring Plans and how to design them, the Specialist went into an interactive group based exercise. A fixed objective was provided to three mixed groups. M&E Plans were designed with the objective—in 2018 El Salvador must make it to the World Cup. Teams became animated and were able to grasp technical monitoring concepts while talking about something as beloved as soccer and national pride. (In 2012, AJR will work with point persons from each Committee to begin Monitoring Committee Activities.)

✓ **Training on Volunteerism**

(Felix Arevalo, Consultant)

Santa Ana: December 9, 2011 44 persons (22M/22F)

Chalchuapa: December 2, 2011/ 23 persons (14M/9 F)

El Congo: December 2, 2011/ 3 persons (3 F)

Volunteerism and the fostering of a social conscious in communities by community leaders is fundamental to the growth of the target municipalities and to creating a basis for prevention work at the community level. This session was focused on CMPV members understanding

the cycle of volunteerism, what sources can be used to garner and foster a volunteer base, and the differences between volunteer work and volunteer work required by a university for example. Attention was also paid to community development dynamics and to how to effectively and creatively incentivize volunteers. (non monetary).

IND 2.1.7 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities

Municipal Observatories for Violence and Vulnerability

The development of municipal crime and vulnerability observatories is an activity area under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans' Strategic Area One, CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY. The goal of the observatories, as a part of municipal crime prevention plans, is for observatories to be established as nuclei in the municipalities that provide CMPVs, government officials and others with data and analysis about the crime and vulnerability in their territory to inform policy and operations.

Santa Ana had an existing crime and violence observatory, in Chalchuapa and El Congo observatories were newly established by Creative.

Santa Ana

- The observatory formulated its third quarterly report and continued to have difficulties in obtaining data from ISNA (Salvadoran Institute for Children and Adolescents) and VMT (Department of Transportation)
- The observatory held a meeting with the Technical Committee to review the third quarterly report and officially present it to the CMPV in December 2011.
- The observatory gathered data for its fourth quarterly report.
- The observatory assisted AJR this quarter in collecting information to support the design of local municipal prevention policies.

Chalchuapa

- The observatory formulated its third quarterly report and submitted it to the CMPV
- Meetings were held with the officer responsible for statistics in the delegation of PNC to collect data
- Meetings were held with senior officials at the municipal hospital to review statistics data required for the fourth quarterly report
- The observatory assisted AJR this quarter in collecting information to support the design of local municipal prevention policies.

El Congo

- The observatory formulated its third quarterly report,
- On a routine monitoring visit in December 2011, AJR noted that the Technical Committee of the observatory is not being convened as should be. It has not had the technical committee meetings and submitted reports to the CMPV or the City Council. AJR has ensured that the Mayor is aware of this situation and will work to ensure this situation is resolved.

Development of Municipal Prevention Policy

IND 4.2 Number of municipal prevention policies designed and adopted in the target municipalities

The development of municipal crime prevention policies is an activity area under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans' Strategic Area One, *CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY*. The goal of policies was to design a document that will serve as a road map to the municipality to guide its work to prevent violence. At the same time, the policy serves as a resource management tool to implement prevention policies and programs—increasing their effectiveness and providing a substantive tool to municipal government representatives and citizens alike.

Chalchuapa

On December 17, 2011 the draft municipal policy for Chalchuapa was submitted to the Coordinator of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee (CMPV), Jorge Ibañez, and through the Committee, to Mayor Mario Ramos.

A presentation of the document to the members of the Municipal Council for the Prevention of Violence in the municipality was requested to observe and comment on the contents of the document. The Chalchuapa Mayor promised to sign a letter of official receipt of the document provided to develop the resource management plan. AJR was asked to form a committee to assist in developing the Plan.

It was agreed that the CMPV Coordinator would be responsible for monitoring the initiative in order to have the document ready in February.

Santa Ana

During the month of November the policy document for the City of Santa Ana was drafted using the format used in the municipality of Chalchuapa. However, it was revealed through the acting mayor, Joaquín Peñate, that the managers of the municipality were in a process of institutional planning and for this reason should seek agreement between the planning effort and municipal prevention policy development process. On December 6, 2011, a meeting was held with the General Manager of the Mayor to compare the contents of the policy with the planning workshop topics that heads of units in the city had developed as part of their work plan. This served to confirm the mission, vision, values and strategic politics of the Mayor's Office.

The policy lines in the municipal prevention policy were reviewed with the Mayor's strategic priorities and lines of policy work, and integrated. After review, the Manager recommended integrating a point related to development of video surveillance in the most dangerous areas of the city center. With this review, AJR proceeded to the final document to be delivered in January 2012.

The Congo

In this municipality meetings were held on December 19, 2011 with representatives of public institutions to confirm some data integrated into the municipal prevention policy. AJR met with the

Director of the Health Unit, Carolina Moran, to confirm data on public health statistics. It also met with Sergeant Carlos Torrento and the Director of the Central School, in charge of collecting the data from schools in the municipality. These visits were conducted to obtain first hand data in order that the policy would contain updated data.

AJR began the process of drafting the municipal crime prevention document which will be delivered in January. The process of policy review by the Mayor was scheduled in January 2012.

Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #2 PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY

IND 2.1.1 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

This quarter an intense effort ensued in the OC's to conduct lifeskills training. The total number of youth trained in OCs under Activity Four are; 1,634 (766M/868 F). This includes 436 youth not trained in OC's but trained as a part of the Employment Transition training offered by Creative.

Previously 451 youth were reported as trained in life skills under Activity Four. The target under this Activity is 1,400²⁶ youth trained. (Note that 1,162 youth additional youth are reported as trained in life skills under Activity 1) **TOTAL NUMBER YOUTH TRAINED IN LIFE SKILLS BY AJR=2,796.**

Target A4	1,400	Youth Trained	Total Reached:	1,634	Youth
Target A1	2,200	Youth Trained	Total Reached:	1,162	Youth Trained Target
Total Target:	3,600	Youth Trained	Total Reached:	2,796	Youth Trained
Avticity No. 4					
DSMV LIFESKILLS TRAINING DEC 31 2011					
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED=451 TRAINED					
OC	M	F	# trained	Percentage	
CDA Santa Anita	58	53	111	7%	
CDA La Providencia	13	6	19	1%	
CDA García	19	5	24	1%	
CDA Santa Teresa	50	37	87	5%	
CDA Las Brisas	298	367	665	41%	
CDA Santa Rita	93	95	188	12%	
CDA San José Unidas	24	18	42	3%	
CDA San Cayetano	45	17	62	4%	
EMPLOYMENT SKILLS TRAINING	166	270	436	27%	
TOTAL TRAINED	766	868	1,634	100%	

²⁶ Note: Under Activity Five Regional Funds, a target of 1,400 youth was established to receive life skills training. 484 youth have been trained this year.

IND 2.1.2 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

This area of focus by AJR falls under, Strategic Area 2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY, of the Municipal Crime and Violence Prevention Plans. The AJR aims to construct forty youth clubs in the eighteen target communities. A club is defined by the project as a group of youth motivated to organize themselves as a group around a common hobby or activity with the shared objective of being a positive force in their community through the activity and involving others in creative ways.

Four components are hallmarks of the Clubs:

- 1) They reinforce positive identity and values and seek to allow youth to form character by investing their energies into positive activities;
- 2) They actively promote positive use of free time and recreation as a means to mitigate risk in communities where illicit activities can lurk through negative peer pressure or when youth are idle;
- 3) They underscore leadership development as an important skill for youth to learn engaged in positive groups, so that they become positive role models in their communities;
- 4) Lastly, they seek to foster youth commitment to their communities through Club activities so that they become invested in prevention concepts and become a force in introducing prevention activities in collaboration with adults in their neighborhoods and communities.

Activities

- 28 clubs were formed involving 120 youth in the target communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo (TARGET =40 Clubs)
- The remaining Clubs planned were media Clubs, these are anticipated to be funded in 2012.
- 120 young members of different clubs in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.
- Clubs were promoted in eighteen communities through flyers, posters, meetings with interested youth, meetings with ADESCOS, meetings with CMPV members, meetings with municipality leaders, etc.
- More than seventy terms of reference were provided to youth interested at an open meeting. (Support for club activities was indicated at between \$500 and \$1000), Creative did not seek to influence the activities applied for by each Club.
- Youth submitted proposals for Clubs to Creative.
- Proposals were assessed and submitted to USAID.
- A training session was organized with a Guatemalan expert to help the first round of Clubs establish, vision, mission and short-term, medium term and long term goals.
- Clubs signed an agreement and were asked to commit to expansion of 15% in its membership and to attend monitoring meetings and provide reports through OCs.
- Equipment was received.
- Two official monitoring meetings were held with Clubs, one in December 2011 and one in January 2012 and monitoring was conducted informally through visits to OCs and by phone.

IND 2.1.3 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time

During Quarter One, AJR reports 368 (216M/152F) new youth having accessed positive use of free time at the nine Outreach Centers under Activity Four. Last quarter AJR reported 1,646 youth accessed use of free time in its Outreach Centers under Activity Four for a total of 1,384 youth (687M/697F). NEW TOTAL= 2,014 youth

IND 1.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers



The development of a community mentoring component is an activity area under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans' *Strategic Area Two, Promoting youth values and identity* ("I Respect Myself and Play a Positive Role in My Community"). The goal of the methodology is to achieve a deeper, longer-term relationship that assists youth in overcoming personal challenges through community mentors or, "Amigos de Cora" (*Friends at Heart*). Community mentors were trained to give guidance and orientation to the communities' young people to prevent them from falling into violent situations, delinquency, or problems that impede their development as good

citizens.

The methodology for the mentorship program is group-based with a requirement to meet with each Mentee or "Protegido" individually at least once every two months. Mentors build upon DSMV life skills Methodology, working from youth's life plans created under that component. This will be done with the objective of the mentorship program representing a deeper, longer-term relationship that assists youth in overcoming personal challenges. The first evaluation by "Protegido" and by Mentee was designed to be held after three months. (It was held in Honduras but has not yet been held in El Salvador. Monthly monitoring meetings will be held by AJR's technical team with Mentees in order to guide Mentors.

Activities

- AJR developed a list of community leaders and worked with CMPVs and ADESCO's to come up with a list of forty adults who were presented letters of invitation to be mentors.
- AJR organized first session Mentor candidates on October 1, 2011. At this session 32 16 M/16 W) Mentors were trained in a one day session by Consultant Carlos Romero and Creative.
- Based on the first training session, the Mentors Manual was amended and reduced further to a 12-step manual and accompanying Administrative Manual with pertinent formats and a Tool Kit guide to the Mentoring process including, how to design sessions, what questions to ask Mentees and commonly encountered challenges.
- AJR organized a second training session with Mentor candidates on December 3, 2011. AJR organized a third training session with Mentor candidates on December 3, 2011.
- Manual supplementary Tool Kit for Mentors Program reproduced for further training

AJR trained 71 in the target communities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. Follow-up is scheduled early in the second quarter.

Prevention Plan Strategic Area #3 Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment

Strengthening of Formal Education System

AJR is not directly supporting this activity area of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans at this time.

IND 2.1.3. Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

The third strategy of each of the five-strategy Prevention Action Plans in collaboration with the CMPV's of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo seeks to foster youth development by creating vocational capacity, strengthen community actors involved in prevention and to integrate more youth in more training and employment sectors.

Access to Educational and Vocational Training

During Quarter Four, the final phase of the training strategy, by every one of the vocational partners reached its peak and close. As of Quarter One, AJR reports 853 youth as having graduated from vocational training. (An additional nine youth (7M/2F) have completed training and await formal graduation from DICAME shoemaking.) The TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 IS 862 (YOUTH (334H /528 M) from the eighteen target communities.

Last quarter, AJR reported 851 youth, from the eighteen target communities, graduating from 28 training courses.²⁷ (The increase in number of graduates is owed to three young people not having received their diplomas at official ceremonies and nine people who have started a new shoemaking course at DICAME in September and October 2011.)

²⁷ IND 2.1.4 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities --For youth to graduate from a vocational training course, AJR's parameters were that his or her academic average had to be at least 60%, with an attendance rate of at least fifty percent. Exceptional cases, for example those where a youth returned to a course after leaving were handled on a case by case basis by the training partner.

New beginnings as Youth Graduate from vocational training in municipalities where training is sparse



In October 2011, AJR USAID-SICA extended 904 vocational training diplomas to graduates of training. On November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana 511 diplomas in the municipality of Santa Ana; on October 22, 2011 263 diplomas were awarded in the municipality of Chalchuapa and on October 16, 2011, 130 diplomas were awarded in the municipality of El Congo.

The events were emotional for youth parents and for CMPVs and community leaders. Vocational training is highly limited across El Salvador, courses are lacking in municipalities and many families lack the funds for transportation of youth to classes. AJR's training focus sought to change this, providing minimal transportation stipends and assembling an attractive package of capable training partners to offer courses. "You can provide training for development, you can provide training to reduce poverty and you can provide training to prevent violence", explains Juan Jose Hernandez, Prevention Coordinator for the AJR USAID-SICA. AJR USAID-SICA used an open bidding process to bring together eight vocational training partners and provide 31 vocational training courses in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo with one objective—to provide training leading to a dignified job as a part of Municipal Youth Crime Prevention Plans the AJR is supporting. Youth were selected to continue on as a part of AJR's micro-enterprise development; and employment search assistance, described in the next section.

AJR USAID-SICA Employment Strategy

RESULTS THIS QUARTER

A. Training for Transition

TRANSITION TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT AJR USAID_SICA EL SALVADOR								
ACTIVITY AREA	TARGET SANTA ANA	RESULT SANTA ANA	TARGET CHALCHUAPA	RESULT CHALCHUAPA	TARGET EL CONGO	RESULT EL CONGO	TOTAL TARGET	RESULT DEC 2011
A. Training for Transition								
1. Challenge of Dreaming my Life	636	205	318	145	193	36	1147	386
2. Skills for Employment	130	205	100	127	45	24	275	356
3. Participation at Fairs	60	148	26	32	18	22	104	202
TOTAL Training accessed	826	558	444	304	256	82	1526	944

As a part of Creative commitments under the training strategy it established the following benchmarks for numbers of youth identified for micro-enterprises, seed capital or other additional support by AJR. Each training provider has, at the close of the period, provided a list of youth according to their targets.

- AJR's "Transition to Work" training methodology supplemented youth's training after the vocational phase and prior to the access to jobs or creation of small businesses, through training activities that deliver life planning skills and increase confidence, two of the most fundamental skills for young job seekers.
- **The training methodology "Challenge of Dreaming my Life"** was carried out in coordination with outreach centers in each community. (386 youth (135M/251F) were trained²⁸) during three sessions on August 13, September 3 and September 10, 2011.
- **Training in Job Skills** This quarter, (356 (120M/236F) youth were trained) with the necessary skills to prepare for an interview, prepare a curriculum vitae, and to work as a team. With this training creates awareness in the individual regarding skills, knowledge, available resources, motivation, leadership, initiative, attitudes, etc. which are important in preparation for a job opportunity.
- **Facilitate participation in local fairs** (202 (119M/83F) youth participated in product fairs)- held by the vocational training providers or events to promote and take advantage of marketing opportunities.

²⁸ Previously 395 youth were reported as having been trained under the prevention for work strategy, it was discovered a number were trained in lifeskills as a part of AJR's lifeskills focus, therefore this data has been adjusted.

B. Employment and Entrepreneurship

JOBS AND INCOME GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES AJR USAID_SICA EL SALVADOR								
B. Employment and Entrepreneurship	TARGET SANTA ANA	RESULT SANTA ANA	TARGET CHALCHUAPA	RESULT CHALCHUAPA	TARGET EL CONGO	RESULT EL CONGO	TOTAL TARGET	RESULT DEC 2011
1. Tourism for Employment	6	0	40	11	6	0	52	11
2. Six Micro-enterprise Casas	105	117	70	74	35	34	210	225
3. 13 micro businesses	47	28	24	19	13	15	84	62
4. Self-employment	53	0	27	0	16	0	96	0
5. Other (COORDS CDAs , CARANA, other)		7		2		2		18
TOTAL Youth Jobs and Income Generating Opportunities	211	152	161	113	70	51	442	316

As of Quarter One, AJR reports 316 total youth (145M/171F) have accessed jobs and income generating opportunities. The breakdown is as follows:

- Under the Tourism for Employment strategy the ECOParque Cuzcachapa is providing employment to eleven youths (11M) in Chalchuapa.
- The six Micro-enterprise Casas worked on with the Llort Foundation have begun generating income for 117 youth in Santa Ana; 74 youth in Chalchuapa and 34 youth in El Congo for a total of 225 youth (99M/126F).
- The thirteen microbusinesses worked on with CONAMYPE (the Salvadoran Association for Small and Medium Sized Enterprise) has allowed 62 youth (25 M/37F) to establish business plans for their micro-enterprises and begin to access income.
- The Self-employment component under AJR did not launch.
- Other employment is reported as follows; in Santa Ana seven OC Coordinators (6M/1F) are now employed through the municipality. In Chalchuapa, four OC Coordinators (4M) are now employed through the municipality and the shoe business DICAME, which trained youth, has contracted an additional three youth (3M). Two youth (2F) were contracted previously through CARANA and are working at Pizza Hut. (The total for Chalchuapa is nine youth (7M/2F) employed. The total result for Santa Ana is 152 youth; the total for Chalchuapa is 113 youth and the total for El Congo is 51 youth.)

An agreement was reached in Quarter Three between AJR and the USAID-funded CARANA Program for generating employment in the tourism sector and the maquila industry, allowing AJR to link to their strategy and fill vacancies according to the supply of labor available. The CARANA agreement represents an extra resource for AJR. During the fourth Quarter two youth from the municipality were employed through this partnership at Pizza Hut Restaurants in El Salvador. The relationship with CARANA will continue as a part and falling under the umbrella of the AJR Employment Strategy.

JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE AJR USAID_SICA EL SALVADOR								
ACTIVITY AREA	TARGET SANTA ANA	RESULT SA	TARGET CHALCHUAPA	RESULT CHALCHUAPA	TARGET EL CONGO	RESULT EL CONGO	TOTAL TARGET	RESULT DEC 2011
TOTAL Youth ACCESING JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE	70	107	40	20	0	13	110	140

- As of Quarter One, Results under the last part of ther AJR Jobs Strategy are as follows; 140 total youth (71M/69F) have received job search assistance and have been entered into the Ministry of Labor national jobs database. This is not included towards the AJR indicator because these youth are not yet accessing jobs or income. Notwithstanding, AJR has helped ensure that an employment officer work from CMPV offices with youth enrolled in the database. Close follow-up will be conducted by AJR.

Tourism for Employment

AJR's strategy aims at training in skills and focusing on access to jobs, is aimed at the promotion of tourism in the three municipalities, considering the potential and rich cultural heritage of each city. The strategy seeks to improve safe places within the municipalities and expand employment opportunities and job placement for youth trained from the communities in which AJR is working prevention initiatives. AJR's strategy for fostering employment, self-employment and micro-enterprises, has four main tenets: **1) Tourism for Employment, 2) The creation of Six Cooperatives through the Fernando Llort Foundation 3) The establishment of 12 micro –entrepreneurial initiatives 4) Assistance for youth with Job Searching and 5) Support to young entrepreneurs who seek Self-Employment.** AJR's Employment Strategy is being undertaken jointly with the Municipal Violence Prevention Councils to provide 500 youth access to job opportunities and/or income generating activities.

Chalchuapa revives tourism as *ECOPARQUE La Laguna* youth prevention initiative is revealed along with Casa Emprendedurismo



Chalchuapa is the seat of several PreClassic civilizations, the Tazumal archaeological site and ruins which span the municipality, have lacked consistent tourism, in a region impacted by violence. The Cuzcachapa Lagoon, once known by locals as, *isolated during the day and too dangerous at night*, is no longer so. An ancient and sacred lake that is officially a part of the archaeological complex, the Cuzcachapa Lagoon now offers a canopy zip line, pedal boats, and bicycles, so that its beauty can be enjoyed by Chahuapans and tourists alike. Some 3,000 people were on-hand to inaugurate the new ECOPARQUE, with the Mayor as number one to zip line from a tree over the lagoon!

On December 17, 2011, the entrepreneurial *Casa Todos Por Chalchuapa* “All for Chalchuapa”, was opened by Mayor Mario Ramos as a site bringing together youth who AJR and the Llor Foundation trained and whom had the potential and will to become involved in the development of micro-businesses. Seventy young artisanal entrepreneurs are bringing back tourism products to Chalchuapa as budding young entrepreneurs. From the inauguration of the two Casas; **Chalchuapa Arte Popular (Chalchuapa Popular Art)**: where entrepreneurs produce silk screening, glass works, papermaking and jewelry and the Casa **Chalchuapa Raíces Ancestrales (Chalchuapa Ancestral Roots)**: where entrepreneurs are engaged in silk screening, ceramics, baked goods, papermaking products and piñatas.

ECO Park La Laguna, or Cuzcachapa Lagoon, is a project to reinvigorate tourism in this municipality. Twelve at-risk youth trained by the AJR USAID-SICA and from Chalchuapa are running the park. Each spent several weeks in training prior to opening of the park including to become zip line operators. The Municipal Crime and Violence Committee working with AJR made an investment in this project, which is being managed directly by the Committee and Mayor’s Office. The intention of the entrepreneurial prevention initiative is that proceeds are reinvested in Outreach Centers and prevention initiatives under the municipalities’ crime prevention plan. In December 2011, \$1,768 worth of zip lining bicycle and pedal boating services were procured at the ECO PARQUE. Much work remains including on management of the park, business planning and reinvestment. The Municipal Crime and Violence Committee is committed to this effort and Creative intends to continue to support it. The population meanwhile has been noted as now recognizing the link between tourism and violence prevention. Considering the tourism potential that Chalchuapa holds, the CMPV and the municipality will focus their efforts and investment on the Cuzcachapa Lagoon, by connecting this site known by all Chalchuapans, to the archeological route formed by the nearby Tazumal and Casa Blanca pyramids.

Launch of 6 Cooperatives aimed at crafts and tourism by the Fernando Llorc Foundation

AJR, under municipal crime prevention plan *Strategic Area 3, Skills training and employment opportunities ("I have Access to a Dignified Job"* identified those youth who AJR and the Llorc Foundation trained and whom had the potential and will to become involved in the development of micro-businesses through training providers and partnered with the Llorc Foundation who had experience working with artisanal entrepreneurs. It was decided as a result of budgetary, security and other constraints to bring the micro-businesses together in entrepreneurial houses of *Casas* with multiple micro-businesses housed and trained together.

AJR worked with the CMPVs and communities to identify six houses in strategic parts of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. Six cooperatives were established this quarter: 3 in Santa Ana, 2 in Chalchuapa and 1 in El Congo,

Each cooperative allows youth to access primary materials, equipment. They have their own branding identity and production lines that complement each other. In order to ensure the integral development of these microenterprises, AJR ensured that a team of specialists provided technical assistance in the different areas of training necessary to ensure the success of the young entrepreneurs.

Activities

Six *Casas* de Emprendedurismo are housed together as micro-enterprises: three were established in Santa Ana, two were established in Chalchuapa and one was established in El Congo, providing access to income to 225 young entrepreneurs (117 in Santa Ana, 74 in Chalchuapa and 34 in El Congo):

- ✚ **Santa Ana Verde (Santa Ana Green):** Five productive lines; silk screening, glass works, ceramics decorative wood and a bakery.
- ✚ **Santa Ana Tradiciones y Costumbres (Santa Ana Customs and Traditions):** Four productive lines; papermaking; silk screening, glass works, ceramics.
- ✚ **Santa Ana Cultural e Histórica (Santa Ana Cultural and Historical):** Four productive lines; papermaking; silk screening, glass works, ceramics.
- ✚ **Chalchuapa Arte Popular (Chalchuapa Popular Art):** Four productive lines; silk screening, glass works, ceramics, papermaking, computer design, jewelry making.
- ✚ **Chalchuapa Raíces Ancestrales (Chalchuapa Ancestral Roots):** Five productive lines; silk screening, ceramics, baking, papermaking and piñateria.
- ✚ **El Congo Fiestas y Frutas (Parties and Fruits):** Two productive lines: Silk-screening, juicemaking and jewelry making.

- The Llorc Foundation spent two months providing full-time training to youth with Business Experts, Marketing Experts and Specialists in technical areas such as: screen printing, ceramics, paper engineering, glass manufacturing, and jewelry, among others have been provided to all six cooperatives by the Llorc Foundation.
- The business model developed by the Llorc Foundation focuses on a core of 25 to 35 youth entrepreneurs together in a cooperative associations, working together in a house. Once they

have established their businesses they will be able to incorporate 33 to 34 youth who will develop individual business models and at the same time sell their products through the organized group.

- The brand of each tourism micro-enterprise (signage, ticketing, t-shirts) helped to shape the identification of the micro-businesses in the community that make up the cooperatives and also the products being developed by each micro-enterprise. For young entrepreneurs, not only does the product design have to be incorporated, but the taste of the end consumer, which can be vast, must also be taken into account.
- All six micro-enterprises have initiated process of registration legally; have established an inventory and have developed a code of conduct as associations.
- Prime material was also provided to all six micro-enterprises.
- Every micro-enterprise was extensively training in sales; client service; internal regulations; administrative skills and basic financial controls.
- Each micro-business elected a board of directors made up of parents of youth to help take micro-businesses forward. When the partner, Fundacion Llorca is not around, the Boards help to provide guidance to micro-enterprises. Each “Casa” has a shared store space where clients can view product assortment for the micro-enterprises.

The inauguration of the six micro-businesses in their respective *Casas* in December 2011 was key, it introduced them as a part of the Prevention Plans to CMPVs, Mayors, community members and guests and made it clear they are a part of a prevention strategy, generating income for at-risk youth. Creative will consolidate a partnership for technical assistance over the coming year.

Casa “OrguYoSantaneco” Santa Ana

The Casa “OrguYoSantaneco”, *I Proud Santaneco*, was launched this quarter in the Center of the city, strategically located for tourism. Three associated micro entrepreneurial initiatives are housed together. Cooperative management training was provided to young entrepreneurs and promotion and sales products produced and a business plan and brand developed for each. Some 117 youth (67M/50F) are associated with these three microenterprises which include ceramics, silk screening, papermaking, floristry, wood design and glass design and baking.

Casa “Fiestas y Frutas” El Congo



The Casa “Fiestas y Frutas” *Parties and Fruit* was launched this quarter and is producing tourism-oriented crafts. Microenterprises associated with the Casa developed business plans for their ventures with the Fernando Llorca Foundation. What has been challenging has been finding a location in gang neutral territory, still in the downtown region and near the tourism drawn to the Coatepeque Lake, which is the deepest volcanic lake in Central America and woefully beautiful. Creative will seek to further strengthen partnership and

entrepreneurship to move to a level of sustainability and profits. Thirty-four youth (13M/21F) are associated with the silk-screening and jewelry-making microenterprises.

Challenges

- Difficulties identifying house-workshop settings because of the high price of rent and /or location and safety issues. It needed a place to promote the sale of handicrafts.
- Difficulties in mobilizing young people from their communities to the Casa as while they were in training they had few to no funds for bus fare.
- Young beneficiaries are not accustomed to entrepreneurial efforts and therefore lack organizational skills.
- Need to improve and tailor the craft product to make it more attractive to the buyer.

Next Steps

- Consolidate the three partnerships to achieve their sustainability over the next year
- Connect the Casas firmly to the CMPVs and thereby, to local businesses, police, etc.
- In Chalchuapa, improvement and refinement of the Eco Park as its infrastructure, organization, promotion and services through increased technical assistance.
- Need to improve and perfect the craft product sold at houses to make it more attractive to the buyer and in Chalchuapa, bring it into line with the Eco Park La Laguna.

Development and promotion of 13 microenterprises²⁹ through AJR with the Technical Assistance of CONAMYPE



Each of the youth that engaged in AJR training was consulted to indicate whether they wanted to continue on with job placement, a micro-enterprise or self-employment. AJR used these forms to assess youth and begin to note potential for

the development of micro-enterprises. It grouped youth based on their training areas and geographic locations. Each one of these clusters was future micro-enterprises.

Each group was encouraged to start their entrepreneurship as a complementary part to the training received. An Agreement was established with the National Commission for Micro and Small Entrepreneurship (CONAMYPE) who agreed to work with twelve micro-enterprises to draft plans for service-oriented businesses and production of handicrafts. (A thirteenth venture was identified that did not work with CONAMYPE.) Each of the enterprises received business training as appropriate in the month of December 2011. In

²⁹ AJR defines a micro-entrepreneurial initiative it is supporting as one having at least two persons associated with it, that is working to generate income for the group, verifiable through the USAID SICA AJR Subsystem for monitoring of Micro-enterprises and which it is providing with technical assistance that includes, marketing, development of business plans and financial management.

developing business plans, the various groups underwent training in marketing products and services. Business plans reflected marketing schemes for products. Some micro-enterprises come from training received in the Outreach Centers. These undertakings require very close monitoring. In the case of one small enterprise, fourth-rate power, youth were submitted for consideration at the University Don Bosco and then to the national accreditation Board.

The Mayor of Congo provided spaces or points of sale to new small enterprises in that municipality. In the final stage, the CMPV engaged more in the implementation of the enterprises.

CONAMYPE is committed to continuing to provide technical assistance to small enterprises, (still pending signing the agreement). Micro-enterprises are representative of both genders and benefit young people from all communities.

Challenges

- Young beneficiaries do not have sufficient ability to initiate entrepreneurship; they need steady guidance in this process.
- Youth must receive further training in their vocational training specialties to improve their products further. In a few cases, as in juice processing venture, half its members are minors and require parental permission to be able to work.
- The CMPV has not yet empowered these undertakings as part of the Plan for the Prevention of Violence; this must occur and will be a key focus of AJR as the micro-enterprises move into their first few months of operation.

Next Steps

- Work with CONAMYPE to develop a monitoring and control plan that allows each company to work towards the objectives in their business plans.
- Connect each micro-enterprise to the CMPV so they have a support network.
- To assess the value of the service or products, improve products and ensure customers receive the best product possible.

Self-employment

This component was not carried out by the AJR USAID-SICA.

Job Search Assistance

When vocational training activities finished, Creative coordinated with the Ministry of Labor to facilitate that youth between 18-29 (trained by AJR and not trained by AJR) would have access to training opportunities through the Ministry's *Bolsa de Empleo* program which links youth to prospective local training opportunities through a database that bridges local labor market supply and demand. At the national level some 3,700 jobs are incorporated into this database, of these, 92 are located in Santa Ana, AJR's largest municipality. The Ministry expressed willingness to provide priority to youth registered through Creative's program. Some 140 youth from the target municipalities have been provided access to the Ministry of Labor's jobs database where they await a job opportunity.

A Ministry of Labor facilitator was designated to travel to the ten communities in Santa Ana, to register 107 youth in the Bolsa de Empleo Database. In Chalchuapa, a facilitator traveled to the CMPV offices and registered 20 youth ; in El Congo a facilitator also traveled to CMPV offices and 13 youth were registered.

OCs played a pivotal role in signing up youth for a Ministry of Labor Employment Fair held on October 28 in Chalchuapa in coordination with the Ministry of Labor to register youth from the three municipalities, 54 youth attended.

Challenges

- The 140 youth registered are eager to work and need proper follow-up by the point person from the Ministry of Labor, Creative will oversee this process.

Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #4

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION



This strategy seeks to work with CMPV's to incept prevention infrastructure strategically in the communities in order to facilitate greater social cohesion in communities, use of free times through sports and prevention taking place on sports fields through values training, and general ability by the CMPV's to demonstrate their commitment to prevention and their Prevention Plans. This strategy

includes three grants, one in Santa Ana, one in Chalchuapa and one in El Congo. In the Fourth Quarter most public works were completed, cost-share further increased this quarter. A full overview will be provided in the final report.

SANTA ANA

AJR INVESTMENT \$20,000

EXPECTED COST-SHARE AMOUNT \$42,691.24

COST-SHARE GENERATED MAY 2010-DEC 2011: \$117,164.41

- 4 soccer fields refurbished (Argentina I, Garcia I, Santa Teresa, La Providencia)
- 2 Community Centers refurbished (Santa Claudia, La Providencia)
- Gates installed at sports fields (García I, Argentina, Santa Teresa and La Providencia)
- Three sets of swings and jungle gyms installed (García I, Argentina, Santa Teresa)
- Road contingent to sports field refurbished (Santa Claudia)
- *The municipality, with its own resources, enabled a bridge that connects target community Santa Anita with Santa Ana.*
- *The municipality has carried out a project to provide potable water to Colonia Las Victorias, as a complement to the other activities that the Municipal Prevention Program is executing.*

CHALCHUAPA

AJR INVESTMENT \$35,000.00

EXPECTED COST-SHARE AMOUNT \$11,826.70

COST-SHARE GENERATED MAY 2010-DEC 2011: \$241,104.81

- 1 ECOPARQUE “ LA LAGUNA” equipped, youth trained and opened
 - sports field refurbished (Las Victorias)
- *The municipality has carried out remodeling of the Santiago Aposto Park and a basketball court as a part of infrastructure for prevention efforts.*

EL CONGO

AJR INVESTMENT \$10,000.00

EXPECTED COST-SHARE AMOUNT \$89,740.28

COST-SHARE GENERATED MAY 2010-DEC 2011:

\$112,639.69

- 2 basketball courts constructed (Santa Rita, El Carmen)
- 1 perimeter wall built around sports field (El Carmen)
- 1 family recreational park refurbished (Las Brisas)



Establishing and Strengthening “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Centers

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

Number of OCs Established AJR USAID-SICA				
Activity Four /CARSI El Salvador/CARSI (ESF)				
	FY 2010	FY2011	FY2012	TOTAL
El Salvador	0	8	1	9

Establishing Outreach Centers

In FY 2011, the SUB-TOTAL of newly established OCs reported was eight OCs under Activity 4.

The eight OCs previously reported are 1) LAS VICTORIAS I, CHALCHUAPA; 2) SAN JOSÉ UNIDAS, SANTA ANA, 3)SAN CAYETANO, SANTA ANA; 4) GARCÍA I, SANTA ANA; 5).SANTA ANITA, SANTA ANA 6) LA PROVIDENCIA, SANTA ANA; 6) SANTA RITA, EL CONGO; 7).LAS BRISAS, EL CONGO. 8) GARCIA I, SANTA ANA. In Quarter One, the OC Santa, Teresa was added which was approved by USAID in Quarter One and opened in November 2011. The new total is nine OCs funded under ESF funds.

Outreach Center SANTA TERESA Inaugurated

On November 5, 2011, the Outreach Center Santa Teresa in Santa Ana was inaugurated. The new OC comes not a moment too soon, Santa Teresa is an isolated community. Celphone signals hardly reach the area and many community members have deserted school or have a particularly low level of education. The Center is providing computer classes, has a gym as a small business and provides varied use of free time activities. After just two months of providing services, 1,533 hours of services have been provided including more than 500 hours of positive use of free time; 532 hours of computer training; and 569 hours of English. The OC is being provided guidance and follow-up by AJR and also by Elizabeth Rodriguez of the CMPV who is monitoring the Center. The faith-based partner is the Ministerio Ríos de Agua Viva has been working with the local ADESCO through the launch of the Center and now in its full implementation stage.

OC LAS VICTORIAS and adjoining soccer field inaugurated together



On November 17, 2011, the OC Las Victorias was inaugurated after a wait as a result of the prior hurricane that targeted this region. While the Outreach Center, which falls under AJR Municipal

Prevention Plan Strategic Area #4 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION, was inaugurated; an adjoining prevention infrastructure initiative in Las Victorias was also inaugurated. AJR has promoted OCs as a nucleus of prevention infrastructure in the communities, and along side these AJR has worked with the CMPVs to identify key recreational spaces in the community in dire need of refurbishment to recuperate these spaces so they are once again safe.

After the OC was inaugurated in the presence of the Mayor, faith-based partner, ADESCO, the police, community members and AJR, around 100 people walked down a path to a new refurbished soccer field, where just minutes after the Mayor provided the honorary kick off, community leagues were already using the field. The dual inauguration was key because it demonstrated the synergies between initiatives and made clear how to implement an integrated portfolio of prevention initiatives, to stakeholders and community members. The president of the ADESCO or community organization and the Mayor cited a municipal water project underway in Las Victorias as just another way services are being improved to reduce community risk factors.

The soccer field has been taken into constant use since it was enclosed in a gate to facilitate concentrated play. As for the Outreach Center, Las Victorias has 161 beneficiaries and 15 volunteers. More than 1,000 hours of creative free time have been spent at the OC; 326 hours of computer training; 120 of English skills building and 261 hours of values training has been provided.

Monitoring and Managing Outreach Centers

Activities at Outreach Centers continued this quarter, with two important developments marking the context of operations. In early October a national emergency developed across the three municipalities as a result of hurricane related rains that flooded many barrios. (AJR staff provided assistance through personal donations that we distributed in the form of in-kind assistance through the Outreach Centers in hardest hit areas.) The latter had some affect on Centers being able to be open to youth. Second, in December, the last month of the quarter, the annual coffee harvesting season lead to changes in the neighborhoods with many youth and families temporarily working in the harvest, this led to lower attendance at OCs.

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

El Salvador

The most important areas of the Strengthened OC Model this quarter were OC sustainability, the development of the OC Network in El Salvador and OC training for volunteerism and micro-businesses of the Centers. The program final report will include a complete overview of strengthening efforts.

OC Sustainability

In October and November eight OC Coordinators³⁰ (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid. This is a formidable feat for the program, which worked closely with the CMPVs and municipalities to make this happen. The commitment on the part of CMPVs who had to approach municipalities for these funds is significant because it sends a strong signal with regards; 1) Conviction of the impact of CMPVs as an effective and number one prevention tool in the heart of communities, and 2) Commitment to prevention interventions generally and under the Plans. These Coordinators are:

October 2011:

- Karla Arce (Coordinator/OC Santa Anita) contracted Santa Ana and rent OC
- Ever García (Coordinator/OC Garcia I) contracted Santa Ana and rent OC
- Johalmo Castro (Coordinator/OC San Cayetano) contracted Santa Ana and rent OC
- Alexis Hernández (Coordinator/OC San Jose Unidas) contracted Santa Ana and rent OC
- Ronald Paniagua (Coordinator/OC La Providencia) contracted Santa Ana and rent OC
- Marco Morales (Coordinator/OC Santa Teresa) contracted Santa Ana and rent OC

Since Inception of OCs in 2011:

- Karla Chicas (Coordinator/OC Las Brisas) contracted El Congo/OC housed in municipal building
- Marisol Barrientos (Coordinator/OC Santa Rita) contracted El Congo/OC housed in municipal building

Opportunities for collaboration: PREPAZ and the Ministry of Justice and Security and Outreach Centers

The Outreach Center methodology continued to capture the attention of the El Salvador's Government. In Quarter Four of last year, Santiago Flores (General Director of PREPAZ under the Ministry of Justice and Security) helped launch an Outreach Center in alliance with PREPAZ in San José, Soyapango. This quarter, the Outreach Center Barrio Lourdes, which was established in the capital city in 2009, benefited from a sports grant provided by PREPAZ. AJR wishes to further its work with PREPAZ, whom it sees as a strong potential government partner for the implementation of OCs and more widescale replication of the Model.

³⁰ Coordinators in the municipality of El Congo were being paid by the municipality since the inception of these OCs.

Volunteerism Training for OC's

AJR El Salvador held a volunteerism training for OC Coordinators this Quarter. The session sought to expose the Coordinators to methods for identifying, nurturing and growing a volunteer pool. Volunteerism is a challenge at OCs where time is short for youth and adults, some of whom must find multiple jobs to make ends meet. Nonetheless, an extraordinary spirit prevails in the communities. Some 25 new volunteers signed up this quarter to give their time to prevention at OCs.

Micro-enterprise training for OC's

On December 13, 2011, a training was held by CONAMYPE the Salvadoran Council for Small and Medium Enterprise in El Salvador to help train Coordinators on how to conceive of their micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs. Eight of the nine OC's under Activity Four have an income generating initiative, but need a business plan for this initiative and must think of it as generating income, thinking beyond the Center but conceiving of the community as a client base, and thinking of marketing strategies, etc. Next quarter OCC's will finish their business plans.

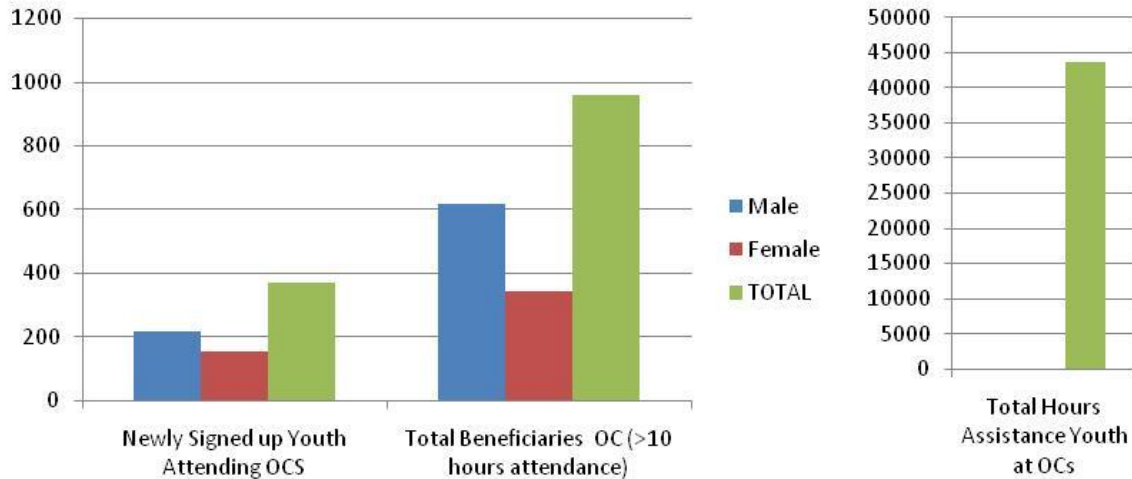
Following is an overview of the developments at the nine Outreach Centers under Activity Four:

OUTREACH CENTERS EL SALVADOR ACTIVITY 4 CARSI (ESF)													
GENERAL DATA OC'S								USE OF OCS BY COMPONENTS					
OC	DATE EST.	FBO MAIN PARTNER	MUN, NGO, OTHER MAIN PARTNER	# YOUTH ATTENDED OC	# HOURS YOUTH OC'S	# PERSONS VOLUNTEERING OC	# HOURS VOLUNTEERED AT OC'S	# YOUTH CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# YOUTH JOB TRAINING (Ten or more hours each)	# TOTAL HOURS YOUTH IN JOB TRAINING	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATION	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATION
LAS VICTORIAS	08-01-2011	✓	☐	303	3,587	15	1,117	124	722	45	2,709	122	55
SANTA TERESA	08-01-2011	✓		144	1,119	5	246	65	285	37	697	35	62
LAS BRISAS	05-01-2011	☐	✓	276	6,160	31	1,458	170	2,034	175	3,433	9	124
SANTA RITA	05-01-2011	☐	✓	331	6,584	55	1,275	250	2,268	304	2,583	323	210
LA PROVIDENCIA	03-01-2011	✓		177	2,904	17	671	141	996	44	808	33	281
SANTA ANITA	03-01-2011	✓		220	5,800	52	1,512	160	1,870	110	2,048	66	610
SAN JOSE UNIDAS	02-01-2011	✓		402	7,956	40	2,972	370	3,534	384	1,740	381	819
GARCIA I	02-01-2011	☐	✓	170	6,265	39	3,906	118	1,301	163	732	20	436
SAN CAYETANO	02-01-2011	✓		144	8,052	33	4,011	116	1,295	136	4,571	109	515
TOTAL		☐		2,167	48,428	287	17,168	1,514	14,305	1,398	19,320	1,098	3,111

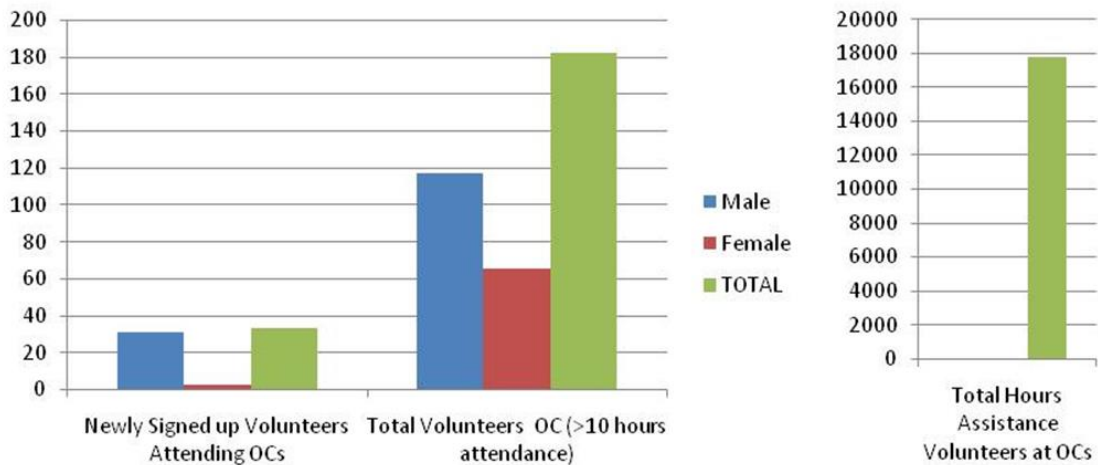
OC's in El Salvador Supported with CARSI Funds (ESF)

AJR USAID SICA (OCT-DEC 2011)

GRAPHIC -YOUTH AT OC'S



GRAPHIC- VOLUNTEERS AT OC'S



Prevention Plan Strategic Area #5 Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality

IND 2.1.6 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

AJR developed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities.

Campaigns have three main objectives:

- **Position** the Municipal Councils for the Prevention of Violence in the minds of the population of the three municipalities, sensitize the population to prevent violence and support Municipal Plans Positioning Youth Violence Prevention.
- **Impact and influence** the reduction of five of the Thirteen Risk Factors associated with youth violence: including Loss of family and social values, Irresponsible sexual activity Drug use and high rates of domestic violence
- **Promote** brands in support of prevention-oriented tourism in the three municipalities:

Santa Ana " OrgulloSantaneco" (Proud Santaneco)
Chalchuapa "Todos Por Chalchuapa" (All For Chalchuapa)
El Congo "Yo Soy El Congo" (I Am El Congo)

One campaign ran in December 2011 with the objective of promoting the prevention brand of Chalchuapa in support of prevention-oriented tourism, positioning the municipality of Chalchuapa from a tourism perspective and the visibility of the ECOPARQUE Chalchuapa, including signage for the park, publicity on radio and in print, including 15,000 flyers that throughout the East of the country in major newspapers.

Activity 5: Honduras CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Honduras ended 2011 as the most violent country in the world with a homicide rate of 82.1 per 100,000 people, according to a United Nations Global Study on Homicide released in October. Perceptions of insecurity remain high among the citizenry, while corruption and involvement of the police in organized crime have further reduced trust in this institution. Organized crime continues using coercive techniques to mute the opposition: A poignant example is the assassination of Alfredo Landaverde, an outspoken critic of narcotrafficking, who was shot by criminals while driving his car in December 2011. In a desperate measure to counter crime, the Government of Honduras deployed 11,000 troops in November 1, 2011 to collaborate with the National Police. Additional measures by Congress to curb criminality during this quarter included prohibiting more than two people from riding on a motorcycle, given that this has been how more than 90% of crimes have been committed so far.

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Under the framework of a joint declaration by the U.S and the Central American Integration System (SICA³¹) made in July 2007, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed an Agreement of Cooperation with Creative Associates International, Inc. on January 11, 2008 to execute the program “USAID-SICA-Regional Youth Alliance (AJR³²)” in order to reduce youth violence in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

The project’s general objective is to contribute to diminishing violence and juvenile delinquency by reducing vulnerability factors for young people in high risk communities of the municipalities of Distrito Central (Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela) in Francisco Morazán Department; San Pedro Sula and Choloma in Cortés Department; La Ceiba in Atlántida Department; and Puerto Lempira in Gracias a Dios Department.

To achieve this objective the USAID-SICA-AJR has proposed the following goals:

- Foster local, national and regional violence prevention alliances and skills. (RI 1)
- Implement prevention initiatives to reduce risk factors for vulnerable young people.(RI 2
- Reduce the reincidence rates of crimes committed by gang members by providing rehabilitation services for ex-gang members (RI 3)
- Implement strategic public policy violence-prevention initiatives. (RI 4)
- Analyze legal/judicial frameworks to promote juvenile justice policy reform. (RI 5)
- Establish vocational and technical training programs to prepare young people to join the work force, providing access to young deportees. (RI 7)

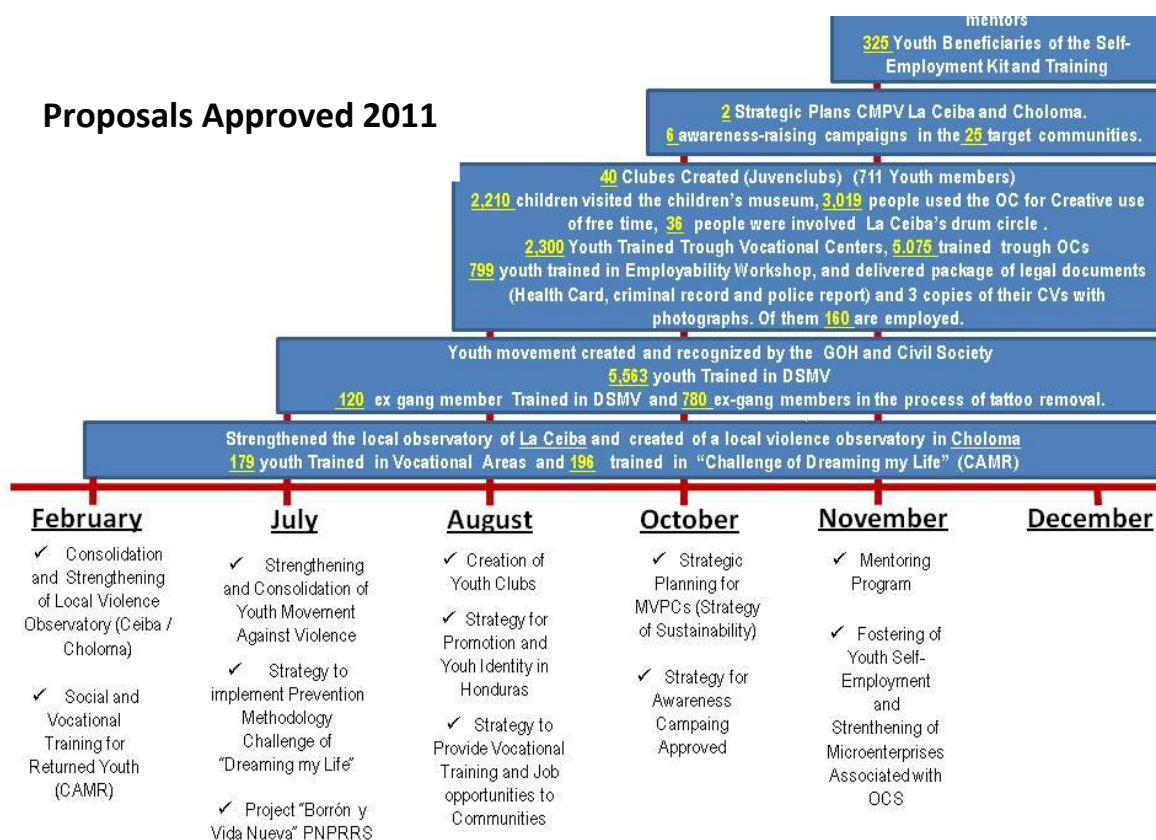
³¹ SICA: Sistema de Integración Centroamericana

³² AJR: Alianza Joven Regional

- Measure the program's impact on gang-related crime and develop a framework for replicating the model. (RI 8)

Achieving these goals requires intervention at the community, municipal and national levels. It must also target individuals by providing direct alternatives for young people with regard to both violence prevention and reinsertion of deportees. To that end the Regional Youth Alliance has undertaken different initiatives and strategies, working together with public and private allies, NGOs, faith-based institutions, schools etc. with the result that a huge array of institutions in the program's target areas have begun working to promote violence prevention.

For strategic reasons, it was necessary to implement the program in an accelerated fashion supported by a group of more than 100 strategic partners and allies, generating almost \$1.5 Million of leverage, as a result of the 2009 political crisis in the country, the program's execution was detained for nine months.



IND.1.1- Violence Prevention Committees established and strengthened; design,implement and monitor the municipal violence prevention plans.

A goal was established to create and strengthen three Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (CMPVs), and it was reached with the creation of three violence prevention committees in Choloma, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula; the latter is considered a Sub-Committee by municipal authorities.

The strengthening process involved workshops in the areas of management, lobbying, involvement of the media, communication, strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation. The first three workshops were held in the past quarter, while the last two were planned for this quarter. However, only the Strategic Planning workshop was held since there was a planning change; instead of one workshop, it was decided to begin a process involving at least three work sessions with each committee, culminating in a formal Strategic Plan for each one.

The Strategic Planning was fully completed with the and Choloma, but not in San Pedro Sula, where there was insufficient attendance at the all-day work sessions required for a strategic planning process. This has been a constant problem with the SPS Committee, which has greater organizational difficulties because it is the largest municipality involved. However, it is noteworthy that in spite of these difficulties, the San Pedro Sula CMPV, like those in Choloma and La Ceiba, fully executed the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans in their respective municipalities. This process culminated in the final days of December with an important workshop/presentation of results by each CMPV president to OC partners, coordinators and volunteers, as well as the DSMV workshop facilitators, club members, community members and some aldermen, and local authorities, including the Mayor of Choloma and the Vice Mayor of La Ceiba.



CMPV Choloma



CMPV SPS



CMPV La Ceiba

IND. 1.2-



IND. 1.2- Community members dedicated their time to work as violence prevention mentors in the "Neighbors for Youth" program and as volunteers in the OCs

As part of the violence prevention scheme at a community level, the Regional Youth Alliance established a goal to provide training and create the facilities so that 250 members of the target communities could dedicate their time as mentors and volunteers. The goal was surpassed with 727 community members acting as mentors, facilitators and/or volunteers.

Through the “Close Buddy³³” mentoring program, 165 mentors were trained, and as of December 31, 2011 they are accompanying and providing individual counseling to more than 660 young people in the communities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba. In addition, 110 DSMV facilitators trained and followed up on the life plans of the participants; of these 28 are also mentors.

MENTORS TRAINED IN THE “AMIGO DE CORA” PROGRAM Methodology developed by the Regional Youth Alliance			
OCs	M	F	Total Mentors
Casa Quemada, SPS	8	7	15
Padre Claret, SPS	1	3	4
Cofradía Centro, SPS	2	8	10
Los Angeles, SPS	5	7	12
Rivera Hernández, SPS	3	4	7
San Isidro, SPS	4	7	11
San José, SPS	4	6	10
San Juan, SPS	2	3	5
Suazo Cordova, SPS	4	1	5
Japon, CHO	3	9	12
La Amistad, , CHO	5	5	10
Las Pilas, CHO	1	3	4
Lopez Arellano, CHO	5	5	10
Armenia bonito, CBA	8	3	11
Primero de Mayo. CBA	8	2	10
Búfalo, CBA	5	6	11
San Judas, CBA	3	7	10
San José, CBA	2	6	8
	73	92	165

Through the Outreach Centers, 650 young people and adults have acted as volunteers in the areas of job training, creative free time use, value formation tutoring and support with general services; 480 of these have dedicated more than 10 hours to their OCs.

OC VOLUNTEERS	
OC	# PERSONS VOLUNTEERING
Casa Quemada, SPS	13

³³Amigo de Cora

San Juan, SPS	48
Rivera Hernandez, SPS	35
Cofradia Centro, SPS	49
Suazo Cordova, SPS	25
Los Angeles, SPS	16
Padre Claret, SPS	33
San Isidro, SPS	15
San Jose, SPS	23
Lopez Arellano, CHO	39
Las Pilas, CHO	15
Japon, CHO	19
La Amistad, CHO	20
1 de mayo, CBA	12
Bufalo, CBA	33
Armenia Bonito, CBA	7
San Judas, CBA	20
San jose, CBA	4
Nueva Suyapa, D.C.	27
San Martin, D.C.	35
Villafranca, D.C.	119
Rosalinda, D.C.	13
Flor del Campo, D.C.	12
BrotesNuevos, Puerto Lempira	18
	650

IND. 13.-Number of OCs established in conjunction with communities, churches, the private sector and/or municipalities

The goal for this indicator was to establish 15 Outreach centers, and it was fully achieved, with 15 OCs operating in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Puerto Lempira, of which 13 were formally inaugurated in 2011. Two of them, the Los Ángeles OC in San Pedro Sula and the San José OC in la Ceiba are operating in temporary installations without having been formally inaugurated because their installations are in the process of construction or remodeling with the support of the Honduran Social Investment Fund(FHIS³⁴).

³⁴Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social



SPS
Suazo Córdoba
OC
San José OC
Padre Claret OC
Choloma
Las Pilas OC
Japón OC



La Ceiba
Búfalo OC
Armenia Bonito
OC
1ro de Mayo OC
San Judas OC
Puerto Lempira



SPS
Cofradía Centro
OC



SPS
San Isidro OC
July, 2011

20092009

20102010

20112011

During the October to December quarter, 990 new young people joined the 15 OCs, accumulating 103,319 activity hours, in addition to the 5,670 young people and 205,384 hours of attention since the inauguration of the first OC. Like the OCs financed with regional funds, these OCs were the venues where the rest of the program components that benefited the young in the target communities were carried out

OC	# YOUTH ATTENDING OC	# YOUTH HOURS at OCS	# YOUTH MAKING CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# BENEFICIARY JOB TRAINING	# HOURS JOB TRAINING	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION
Las Pilas, CHO	139	7,228	130	2,938	76	3,458	37	831
Japon, CHO	316	13,822	190	5,013	110	7,078	66	1,732
La Amistad, CHO	261	13,534	164	5,829	197	3,955	106	3,750
1 de mayo, CBA	101	6,899	47	2,006	135	4,012	21	881
Bufo, CBA	189	17,164	124	6,790	889	9,054	24	1,320
Armenia Bonito, CBA	157	3,165	95	1,257	218	1,772	10	137
San Judas, CBA	198	20,526	148	9,226	91	10,871	7	429
San jose, CBA	131	12,290	155	6,333	124	5,207	18	751
BrotesNuevos, Puerto Lempira	1,071	7,155	727	4,222	281	1,691	437	1,243
Cofradia Centro, SPS	1,553	26,344	394	6,718	286	18,628	59	999
Suazo Cordova, SPS	379	15,645	334	6,463	116	7,354	94	1,827
Los Angeles, SPS	191	10,648	155	3,131	87	6,983	26	534
Padre Claret, SPS	391	10,065	153	2,842	104	6,539	37	684
San Isidro, SPS	193	2,099	36	332	142	1,328	47	439
San Jose, SPS	400	38,801	166	21,573	309	13,932	25	3,296
	5,670	205,384	3,019	84,673	3,164	101,862	1,014	18,854

OC	# YOUTH TRAINED IN DSMV	# YOUTH GRADUATED VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INFOP AND OTHERS)	# YOUTH TRAINED AT EMPLOYABI LITY WORKSHOPS (WITH LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR JOB AND CVs)	# YOUTH IN SELF- EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES (KITS)	# YOUTH THAT HAVE ACCESS TO JOBS OR ACTIVITIES THAT GENERATE INCOME	# YOUTH INVOLVED JUVENCLUB PROGRAM
Las Pilas, CHO	87	79	45	11	11	45
Japon, CHO	307	101	37	14	3	33
La Amistad, CHO	221	66	40	25	12	65
1 de mayo, CBA	162	46	44	21	13	17
Bufalo, CBA	150	25	32	13	12	45
Armenia Bonito, CBA	226	57	38	18	7	19
San Judas, CBA	199	12	22	17	4	24
San jose, CBA	218	5	28	24	5	41
BrotesNuevos, Puerto Lempira	430					
Cofradia Centro, SPS	212	219	39	12	6	64
Suazo Cordova, SPS	202	107	47	17	9	23
Los Angeles, SPS	206	115	50	11	11	45
Padre Claret, SPS	241	55	50	13	10	17
San Isidro, SPS	267	103	55	33	8	49
San Jose, SPS	250	115	46	13	13	24
	3,378	1105	573	242	124	511

IND. 14.- Number of OCs established and strengthened in providing violence prevention services in conformity with the goals of the strengthened OC model

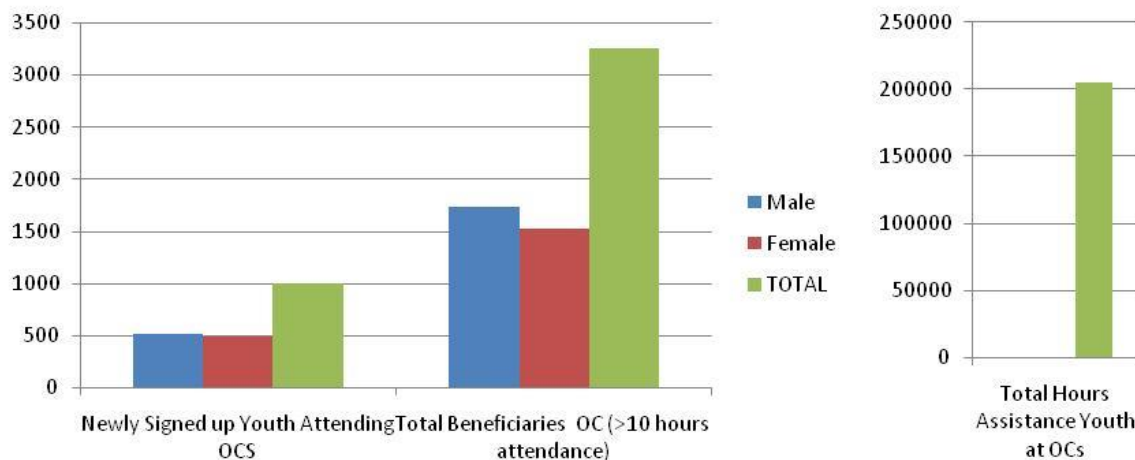
All of the OCs established the 7 components defined for strengthening, and like those financed with regional funds, each process implied the development of skills of both the partners and the coordinators, as well as the empowerment of the Centers as violence prevention service providers in the communities.

OC	DSMV LIFE SKILLS TRAINED	IT SKILLS TRAINE D	ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS TRAINED	VOLUNTEERIS M DEVELOPMENT	MICRO- ENTERPRISE	OC SUSTAINA- BILITY	OC NETWORK DEVELOP- MENT
Las Pilas, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japon, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
La Amistad, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1 de mayo, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bufalo, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia Bonito, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Judas, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San jose, CBA	X			X	X	X	X
BrotesNuevo s, Puerto Lempira	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cofradia Centro, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Suazo Cordova, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Los Angeles, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Padre Claret, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Isidro, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Jose, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

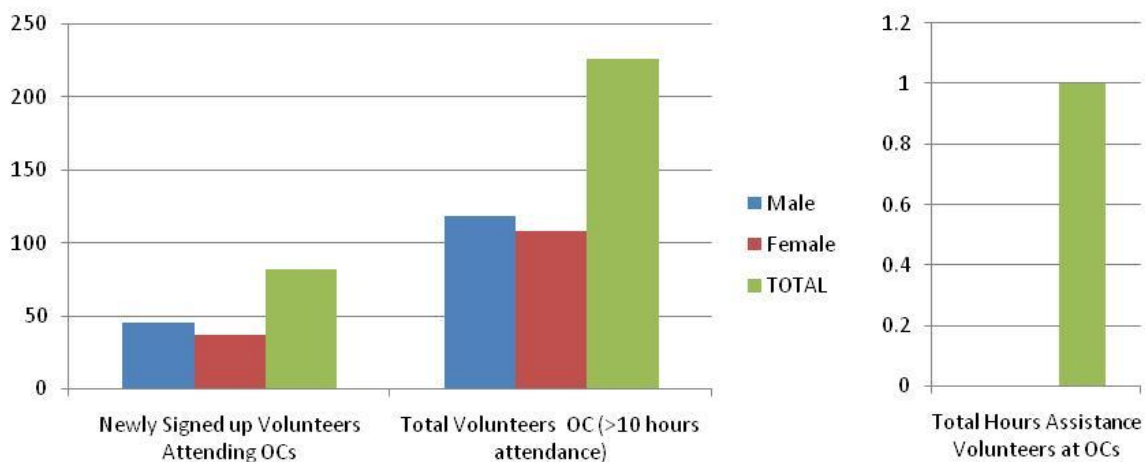
OC's in Honduras Supported with CARSI Funds (ESF)

AJR USAID SICA (OCT-DEC 2011)

GRAPHIC -YOUTH AT OC'S



GRAPHIC- VOLUNTEERS AT OC'S



Sub RI 2.1: Juvenile violence prevention initiatives targeted at reducing risk factors developed at a local, municipal and regional level

IND.2.1.1.- Number of young people trained in life skills



The Regional Youth Alliance was able to train more than 5,000 young people in the Dreaming My Life (DSMV) Challenge workshops. As of December 31, 2011, 5,367 young people had been trained, 3,545 of these with Mérida funds for youth training, approximately 18% more than the goal.

Target A1: 2,000 Youth Trained		Total Reached: 1,822 Youth Trained	
Target A5: <u>3,000</u> Youth Trained		Total Reached: <u>3,545</u>	
Youth Trained			
5,000		5,367	
Activity Number 5: Mérida last Quarter Reported 2,567			
OC's	Participants DSMV	M	F
Los Ángeles, SPS	0	0	0
San José, SPS	62	33	29
Cofradía, SPS	62	27	35
Padre Claret, SPS	0	0	0
SuazoCórdova, SPS	73	36	37
San Isidro, SPS	52	25	27
Japón, Choloma	72	32	40
Las Pilas, Choloma	27	12	15
La Amistad, Choloma	0	0	0
Armenia Bonito, La Ceiba	120	58	62
Búfalo, La Ceiba	15	6	9
San José, La Ceiba	93	54	39
San Judas, La Ceiba	89	44	45
Primero de Mayo, La Ceiba	38	20	18
Puerto Lempira, Gracias	275	114	161
	978	461	517

IND. 2.1.2.- Number of young people involved in youth organizations or clubs to foster a sense of positive identity and belonging

The Regional Youth Alliance established a goal of forming 40 youth clubs in the communities, with 2,000 young people associating in a positive way. Through September 40 clubs had been formed, with the participation of 467 young people, and during this last quarter 244 new young people joined for a total of 711 (387 in San Pedro Sula, 178 in Choloma and 146 in La Ceiba). Although this represents less than 50% of the planned goal, considering the limited time for the implementation of this component and the difficult job of not only forming the clubs, but also equipping them, it is a promising result and demonstrates the need of the communities' young people to feel a sense of integration and belonging.

SAN PEDRO SULA						
No.	Community	Club Name	Kind of Club	No. of young people	Men	Women
1	Cofradía Centro	SkateBrother	Skating	32	21	11
2		Promoting a healthy environment	Environmental	9	4	5
3		Corn unum In the Dance	Choreography	23	8	15
4	Los Ángeles	Karate Do Club	Karate	8	3	5
5		GYM Club	Cooking, food and cake preparation	37	21	16
6	Padre Claret	Las irresistible	Basketball	8	0	8
7		Los Flamencos	Choreography	9	5	4
8	Rivera	Winners for My barrio	Choreography	16	8	8
9	Hernandez	Athletes for My barrio	Gymnastics	88	35	43
10	San José Chamelecón	Black Angel	Breakdancing	13	13	0
11		Manos de Artes	Art and Painting	11	9	2
12	San Juan Chamelecón	Honduran Folk Dancing for Christ	Folk Dancing	11	6	5
13		Full of the Holy Spirit	Spiritual	8	6	2
14		Music for My Barrio	Musical Concerts	8	8	0
15	San Isidro Chamelecón	Conquistadores del Reino	Choreography	20	10	10
16		Club de Danza Mixta Artística	Dance andChoreography	29	29	0
17	SuazoCórdova	Talento de Dibujar y Soñar	Drawing	12	7	5
18		Music against Violence	Rap group	11	11	0
19	Casa Quemada	Los irresistibles del baile	Breakdancing	25	18	7
20		Revolución	Musical Concerts	9	9	0
Total				387	231	156

CHOLOMA						
No.	Community	Club Name	Kind of Club	No. of young people	Men	Women
1	Las Pilas	<i>Atrévete a Soñar</i>	Modern Dance	15	13	2
2		<i>Renuevo</i>	BoyScouts (Exploring)	30	30	0
3	La Japón	<i>Unidos para llevar esperanza a los más necesitados</i>	Painting	15	8	7
4		<i>Artes Dramas y Coreografías</i>	Arts (Drama&Choreography)	18	7	11
5	La López	<i>Grupo de Proyección FolklóricaHunáb-kú</i>	Folk Dancing	14	6	8
6		<i>ExploradoresGarra Jaguar</i>	Exploring & Camping,	21	16	6
7	Los Invencibles	<i>“Conquistando a través de la Música”</i>	Christian Music	25	14	11
8		<i>Los Activos</i>	Breakdancing	15	15	0
9	La Victoria	<i>Rápido y furioso</i>	Cycling Club	13	13	0
10		<i>Los vencedores</i>	Overcoming Obstacles	12	12	0
Total				178	133	45

LA CEIBA						
No.	Community	Club Name	Kind of Club	No. of young people	Men	Women
1	Armenia Bonito	<i>NuevosHorizontes</i>	Soccer	11	11	0
2		<i>LuchaporSobrevivir</i>	Environmental Exploration	8	8	0
3	El Búfalo	GYM Club	Gymnastics	37	34	3
4		<i>Los Dementes</i>	Acrobatic Bicycling	8	8	0
5	San Judas	The Big Fire	Choreography	9	9	0
6		Entrepreneurial Girls' Club	Different Workshops	15	12	3
7	San José	<i>Danza Emanuel</i>	Folk Dancing	21	11	10
8		<i>FC San José</i>	Soccer	20	20	0
9	Primero De Mayo	<i>PatinSport</i>	Skating	9	9	0
10		<i>Pescadores Unidos</i>	Fishing	8	8	0
Total				146	130	16



Juvenclubs Choloma, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula

IND. 2.1.3.- Number of young people making positive use of free time

The goal set for this indicator was 1,800 young people, which had been surpassed in the previous period with attention provided to 3747 young people through the Outreach Centers (2,157), visits to the children's museum (1,578) and La Ceiba's drum circle (36).

During this quarter, 632 children visited the children's museum for a total of 2,210 children. In addition, 862 young people joined the OCs and 2,129 young people joined the sports leagues formed in association with COMVIDA³⁵ in Choloma) and INMUDE³⁶ in SPS.



	SPS	Choloma
Leagues Formed	9	5
Participating Teams	62	20
Young People Involved	1,756	373

These teams were formed with young people from the target communities in each municipality. A tournament to promote sports and transmit values to the young people was carried out in December.

Thus, this goal was surpassed not only by benefitting more than 6,000 young people in the various activities, but also by providing a great opportunity to promote violence prevention in the community through cultural, artistic, sporting, and recreational activities, among others.

³⁵Programa Municipal de Infancia y Juventud – Municipal Program for Infants and Young People

³⁶Instituto Municipal de Deportes – Municipal Sports Institute

IND. 2.1.4.- Number of young people with access to formal education and vocational training to access jobs.

As with regional funds, this indicator was divided from the previous one, which had a goal of 1,800 young people investing their time in positive activities and training. This indicator, financed with Mérida funds, also includes the training provided through the vocational programs. The goal was surpassed in the last quarter with 2,395 young people trained (588 in vocational training programs and 1,807 through the OCs)

During this quarter 1,357 young people were trained through the OCs, making a total of 3,164 beneficiaries.

	IT	ENGLISH	BARBER SHOP	BEAUTY TRAINING	PIÑATA MAKING	SOLDERING	HANDICRAFTS	TOTAL
1 de mayo, CBA	22	28	1	12	1	-	12	76
Armenia Bonito, CBA	75	-	-	35	-	-	-	110
BrotesNuevos								197
Bufalo, CBA	38	75	-	22	-	-	-	135
Cofradia Centro, SPS	572	221	-	96	-	-	-	889
Japon, CHO	173	27	-	-	18	-	-	218
La Amistad, CHO	38	38	1	14	-	-	-	91
Las Pilas, CHO	108	16	-	-	-	-	-	124
Los Angeles, SPS	281							281
Padre Claret, SPS	165	57	-	64	-	-	-	286
San Isidro, SPS	36	72	-	-	-	8	-	116
San Jose, SPS	69		18					87
San jose, CBA	49	31	12	11	1	-	-	104
San Judas, CBA	55	41	19	2	25	-	-	142
Suazo Cordova, SPS	159	150	-	-	-	-	-	309
	1,840	756	51	256	45	8	12	3,164

The Vocational Training Program worked in partnership with various institutes and vocational schools, certifying 588 young people in different areas in the previous period, plus 1,712 during this quarter, for a total of 2,300 young people. (This figure includes 471 children and young people in accelerated learning programs through *Educadores*)

TRAINING ACCORDING TO FORMATION CENTER				
Institution	Workshop	M	F	Young People Graduated
INFOP	Total Young People Trained	240	112	352
	Pickled Vegetables	9	10	19
	Jewelry Making	61	9	70
	Corn Products	15	4	19
	Aromatic Candles	16	2	18
	Cakes/ Cold Desserts	33	9	42
	Various Breads	6	5	11
	Barber Shop/Beauty Salon	28	3	31
	Piñata Making	13	0	13
	Electronics	1	7	8
	Soldering	0	32	32
	Waiters	4	16	20
	Sewing	6	9	15
	Banana Production	11	0	11
	Refrigeration	0	1	1
	Beauty Training	28	0	28
	Starting your own business	9	5	14
FUNADEH ³⁷	Total Young People Trained	135	68	203
	Computer Science	52	29	81
	Beauty Training	24	0	24
	Event Planning	24	16	40
	Woodworking	0	13	13
	Beauty Training	20	0	20
	Music	15	10	25
La Ceiba Vocational Education Center	Total Young People Trained	63	25	88
	Windows Package Operator Workshop	14	2	16
	Internet Operator	9	9	18
	Bed Linen	10		10
	Waiter	5	9	14
	Bartending	17	3	20
	Industrial Sewing Machine	8	2	10

³⁷Fundacion Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras – National Foundation for the Development of Honduras

International Language Center	Total Young People Trained	278	224	502
	English	266	206	472
	Mandarin	12	18	30
Arts and Trades School	Total Young People Trained	33	169	202
	Soldering	1	36	37
	Computer Science Technical Assistant	17	14	31
	Industrial Sewing Machine Operation Technical Assistant	14	0	14
	Household Air Conditioning Technical Assistant	1	49	50
	Household Electrical Installation Technical Assistant	0	22	22
	Refrigeration Technical Assistant	0	20	20
	Electric Technical Assistant	0	28	28
TecnicoChamelecon	Total Young People Trained	42	43	85
	Electric Soldering	0	14	14
	Lathe Use	0	15	15
	Beauty Training	17	0	17
	Computer Maintenance and Repair	8	11	19
	Industrial Machinery Maintenance and Repair	17	0	17
	Milling/Lathe work	0	3	3
Las Amigas Academy	Total Young People Trained	111	60	171
	Barber Shop	19	33	52
	Manicure and Pedicure	35	0	35
	Beauty Training	17	0	17
	Sewing	14	0	14
	Snack Making	11	3	14
	Pastry-making	13	2	15
	Cellphone Repair	2	22	24
	Increase the educational level of children and young people in 19 communities (688)	284	187	471
Educadores (Honduran Ministry of Education)	Primary School	49	17	66
	High School	235	170	405
Honduras Korea	Young People Trained	62	140	202
	Cooking	20	3	23
	Basic Electronics	0	19	19

	Refrigeration	0	25	25
	Metal Structures	0	25	25
	Computer Science	25	27	52
	Serigraphy	16	5	21
	Basic Electricity	0	12	12
	Automotive Mechanics	1	24	25
Kativo	Young People Trained	0	14	14
	Painting		14	14
Credia	Young People Trained	0	10	10
	Tourist Guides		10	10
Total		1,248	1,052	2,300

IND. 2.1.5.- Number of microenterprise initiatives developed

This indicator had the goal of developing 15 microenterprises at the OCs. All have been developed and are operational, in addition to the 17 microenterprises developed by the *Academia Las Amigas* reported in the previous period, thereby surpassing the set goal with 32 established microenterprises.

MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY	MICROENTERPRISE
Cofradía Centro OC, SPS	Aromatic Candles
Los Ángeles OC, SPS	Internet Cafe
Padre Claret OC, SPS	Bakery
San Isidro OC, Chamelecón, SPS	Fragrances and Cleaning Products
San José OC, Chamelecón, SPS	Internet cafe
SuazoCórdova OC, SPS	Pickled Vegetables
Japón OC, Choloma	<i>Pupusas</i> and Tacos
Las Pilas OC, Choloma	Tortilla Factory
La Amistad OC, Choloma	Bakery
Armenia Bonito OC, La Ceiba	Internet Cafe
El Búfalo OC, La Ceiba	Internet Cafe
Primero de Mayo OC, La Ceiba	Barber Shop/Beauty Salon
San Judas Tadeo OC, La Ceiba	Painting
San José OC, La Ceiba	Bakery
Puerto Lempira OC, Gracias a Dios	Serigraphy

IND.2.1.5.- Number of Young People with access to jobs or income generating activities

The goal set for this indicator was 600 young people with jobs or income generating activities. As reported in the previous period, 127 young people are working at the OC microenterprises, are self-employed or are working for private companies. During this quarter, thanks to the program, "Promotion of Employability for young people from communities vulnerable to violence," 799 young people received the Employability Workshop, where they were taught how to successfully conduct themselves in a job interview. In addition, they were given a package of legal documents required for employment (Health Card, criminal record and police report) and 3 copies of their resumes with photographs. In addition, they registered at the job bank at the Employment Resource Center (CRE³⁸) run by the Mormon Church. To date, 160 young people have found employment, which could increase in the coming months since the legal documents are valid for 6 months. The training provides them with excellent job seeking skills and improves their chances of getting a job, which will encourage the young people to continue their job search for with a higher success rate

325 Self-Employment Kits were also given to the young people who graduated from the vocational workshops and/or to young people who have knowledge and experience in a specific technical area, so they can immediately generate income on their own. This program was carried out in partnership with ODEF³⁹, an organization that trains young people in marketing, administration and finance. It is noteworthy that this program will benefit young people who, because of their social risk, have not been beneficiaries of financing for microenterprises from the partner organization.

	Num.
Young People working in the OCs' Microenterprises	11
Beneficiaries of Microenterprises with <i>Academia Las Amigas</i>	64
Self-Employed Young People through training in the OCs	34
Employed Young People Beneficiaries of the Employability Workshop, who received their Legal Documents	160
Self Employed Young People Beneficiaries of the Self-Employment Kit	325
	594



³⁸Centro de Recurso de Empleo

³⁹Organización de Desarrollo Empresarial Femenino

With this combination of innovative programs and initiatives, the Regional Youth Alliance met and surpassed the goal of 600 young people with jobs or income generating activities.

Self-Employment Kits delivered:

Kit Delivered	SPS	CHO	La Ceiba	Total
Barber Shop	3	7	8	18
Beauty Salon	59	26	26	111
Jewelry Making	15	6	5	26
Construction			5	5
Sewing	9	2	7	18
Electricity	9	7	3	19
Electronics	4	2	1	7
Tourist Guides			10	10
Waiters	2	2	6	10
House Painting	4	1	15	20
Piñata Making	5		2	7
Refrigeration	13	5	3	21
Cell Phone Repair	10	3	2	15
Computer Repair	11	3		14
Bakery	10	9	3	22
Woodworking	2			2
	156	73	96	325

Young People Trained in the ""Promotion of Employability for young people from communities vulnerable to violence" Program

	Oct-Dec Quarter	Previous Quarter	Total
CASA QUEMADA	14	20	34
COFRADIA CENTRO	31	8	39
LOS ANGELES	50		50
PADRE CLARET	50		50
RIVERA HERNANDEZ	16	22	38
SAN ISIDRO	55		55

SAN JOSE	22	24	46
SAN JUAN	47		47
SUAZO CORDOVA	28	19	47
JAPON	17	20	37
LA AMISTAD	21	19	40
LAS PILAS	45		45
LOPEZ ARELLANO	44		44
ARMENIA BONITO	38		38
BUFALO	32		32
PRIMERO DE MAYO	44		44
SAN JUDAS	22		22
SAN JOSE	28		28
SAN MARTIN	18		18
ROSALINDA	11		11
FLOR DEL CAMPO	17		17
NUEVA SUYAPA	17		17
	667	132	799

IND. 2.1.7 Number of local violence monitoring observatories established in the target Municipalities

The goal for this indicator was to develop 1 local observatory. To that end, a partnership was established with the UNAH's Institute on Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS⁴⁰) to strengthen the local observatory of La Ceiba. However, the goal was surpassed with the creation of a local violence observatory in Choloma.

During this quarter, both Violence Observatories received donations of computer equipment and printers from the Regional Youth Alliance program. These were provided as a donation, in the case of Choloma to the Preventive Police, the Transit Police and the Criminal Investigation Department, while in La Ceiba, the donation was delivered to the Forensic Medicine Department and the National Police.

Goals achieved by the Local Violence Observatory in La Ceiba in this period:

- Organization of the Interinstitutional Committee composed of the Local Observatory, the Preventive Police, the Transit Police and the Criminal Investigation Department.
- Design, layout, editing and publishing of the first Violence Bulletin in the city. This involved a data validation process of the information from 2010 and from that of January to October 2011, carried out during this and previous quarters)
- Public presentation of first Violence Bulletin of the Local Observatory in La Ceiba.

⁴⁰Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad

Goals achieved by the Local Violence Observatory in Choloma in this period:

- Organization of the Local Observatory in Choloma, which has already started the process of generating violence information for the city.
- Organization of the Interinstitutional Committee composed of the local observatory, the National Police and the Municipal City Hall Liaison Officer.
- Presentation of preliminary data on deaths resulting from external causes, after validation of the data provided by official entities.

In both cities, these goals were achieved through periodic visits to the counterparts, data validation meetings, coordination with interinstitutional committees in each city and the support and assistance of the National Observatory.

IND. 3.1.1.- Number of ex-gang members provided with life skills and vocational training

For this indicator, a goal was set of training 150 young in the Challenge of “Dreaming my Life” workshop. 120 young people were trained through the National Program for Prevention Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion (PNPRRS⁴¹), achieving 80% of the goal. However, the PNPRRS printed and distributed over 2000 copies of the workshop methodology to and the next month will distribute in several institutions working with at-risk and rehabilitated young people, but also in academic institutions and others.

The Alliance with the PNPRRS included a donation by the Regional Youth Alliance of a tattoo removal machine that was delivered during this quarter. The PNPRRS has 780 ex-gang members in the process of tattoo removal.

IND. 3.1.2.- Number of rehabilitated and employed ex-gang members

A goal of 126 employed ex-gang members was established, but only 28 young people were benefitted through the financing of microenterprises. 18 had benefitted in the previous quarter.

Multiple efforts were made through the Challenge 100 program to raise awareness and encourage private companies to employ these young people. However, no positive job placement results were achieved. This had a negative impact on the young people, who became disappointed with the program, making it not only difficult to place them in jobs, but also to attract them to the join the program.

The poor response from the private sector indicates that there is still much awareness-raising work to be done, and that for the time being the fastest way to employ the rehabilitated young people is through the financing microenterprises.

⁴¹Programa Nacional de Prevención Rehabilitación y Reinserción Social.

Microenterprises financed during the quarter:

Microenterprises	Num. of Beneficiaries
<i>De todo para todos: Sale of American shoes</i>	3
<i>Obelisco</i> Tinted window services	3
<i>El Chele</i> Advertising signs	1
<i>Jonathan</i> Auto repair shop	1
<i>DANTUR</i> Variety store	1
<i>YOBEB</i> Variety store	1
	10

Technical assistance and financial support was provided, as well as business plans for 7 new microenterprises, benefitting 7 ex-gang members.

Sale of American shoes;	"DE TODOS PARA TODOS",
Tinted window services;	"MULTIPOLARIZADOS OBELISCO",
Advertising signs;	"ROTULOS EL CHELE",
Auto repair shop;	"TALLER AUTOMOTRIZ "JONATHAN",
Variety store;	"VARIEDADES DANTUR",
Clothing store;	"VARIEDADES YOBEB",
Printing press;	"IMPRESOS GRAFICOS CERVELLON",

RI 7: Vocational training programs and job training provided to young deportees**IND. 7.1-Young deportees receiving vocational formation and training programs to support job competitiveness**

The Regional Youth Alliance defined a goal of providing vocational formation to 120 young deportees. By the end of project execution, 179 young people had been trained in vocational areas (basic electricity, jewelry making and graphic design, among others) and 196 young people (55 young people during this quarter) were trained in the Challenge of "Dreaming my Life" workshop. Resumes were prepared for a total of 94 young people. (47 during this period)

As part of the execution of this component the Returning Migrant Aid Center⁴² developed a Manual on Prior Conditions for a Job Search, which was distributed to the young deportees. In addition,

⁴²Centro de Ayuda al Migrante Retornado

contact was made with the Job Banks of the Ministry of Labor and the Social Security Institute to facilitate access to employment for the young people.

Likewise, in December, arrangements were made to work with INFOP and the Covelo Foundation to coordinate the process of creating and managing a microenterprise for certified returning migrants.

Both processes are expected to benefit the young deportees with jobs and the formation of microenterprises even after the Regional Youth Alliance's execution period.

Workshops	Oct.-Dec. Quarter	Previous Quarter	Total Trained
Graphic Design	15	15	30
Basic Electricity	18	29	47
Jewelry Making	26	24	50
Spanish Card Making		22	22
Soldering		15	15
Windows Software Operator		15	15
Total Trained	59	120	179
Dreaming my Life Workshop	55	141	196
Young People with Resumes	47	47	94

IND 2.1.6 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

The goal was to raise awareness in 25 communities through violence prevention campaigns. This was surpassed with AJR-Honduras campaigns reaching nearly 20,000 young people. The following campaigns were carried out this quarter:

1st CAMPAIGN - I LOVE MYSELF/ I TAKE CARE OF MY BODY

- 5,000 Posters were distributed in 25 communities. (200 per community)
- 5,000 Newsletters were distributed in 25 communities. (200 per community)
- 1,250 T-shirts were distributed in 25 communities. (50 per community)
- 2 Television spots were produced.
- 1 Radio spot was produced.
- 250 CDs featuring the television and radio spots were distributed to 25 communities. (10 per community)
- 4 training workshops for campaign volunteers were organized with around 750 young campaign promoters from the 25 communities.
- Around 10 media appearances were made to promote the campaign.

2nd CAMPAIGN- THINK IT OVER

- In 16 days, 5,300 young people boarded the THINK IT OVER bus, which visited the 24 communities where the Regional Youth Alliance is involved (not Puerto Lempira)
- 5,500 THINK IT OVER bracelets were handed out, including those given to volunteers.
- A video was produced to raise awareness in young people.
- Around 100 young volunteers from the target communities became facilitators of the campaign.
- 15 media appearances were made to promote the campaign.
- The campaign was launched with the presence of 20 media outlets, important government officials and International Cooperation agencies
- The campaign video was broadcast for free on Channel 8.

3rd CAMPAIGN- COUNT TO THREE

- This campaign was designed and produced in December, but was not carried out until January 2012, when the material was distributed:
- 5,000 posters were distributed to homes in the 25 communities where the OCs operate. (200 per community)
- 5,000 stickers for the doors of homes in the 25 communities where the OCs operate were distributed. (200 per community)
- 250 volunteers from the OCs were trained to implement the campaign door-to-door in the 25 communities.

4th CAMPAIGN – NEIGHBORS FOR YOUR BARRIO

- 4 theatrical performances of the play "Neighbors for your Barrio" in alliance with the PIERCHO Church.
- More than 1,000 neighbors in the 4 communities of Choloma received awareness raising about their participation in the protection of the young people in their community.
- 1,000 “Neighbors for your Barrio” campaign posters were distributed in the 4 communities of Choloma. (250 per community)
- 2,000 Newsletters with 5 tips on how to be a neighbor for your barrio were distributed in the 4 communities of Choloma.
- A DVD recording was made of the play in the Col. Lopez Arellano neighborhood, Choloma.

5th CAMPAIGN- VALUE OF THE MONTH

- A television spot that will be broadcast 12 times a day for three months in *TeleCeiba* Channel 7 was produced.
- A full page publication to promote the campaign was published in the newspaper, *El Heraldo*.
- A full page publication to promote the campaign was published in the newspaper, *El Ceibeño*.

6th CAMPAIGN – YOUR COMMITTEE ADVISES YOU

- 2 Municipal Violence Prevention Committees were trained in violence prevention and communication. Around 30 workshops were held in Choloma and La Ceiba, but the workshop could not be held in San Pedro Sula. In addition, the workshops were covered in the local media on more than 40 occasions.
- 100 polo shirts were handed out as uniforms to empower the members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees of Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba and to publicize their activities.

7th CAMPAIGN – FROM YOUNG PEOPLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

- 3 workshops to form young journalists were carried out. 100 young people were trained in communication techniques and the production of television and radio programs. (1 coordinator from each of the 25 communities and 3 young people per community)
- 10 television programs were produced during the workshops to form young journalists.
- The young journalists made more than 5 live presentations in the national media, where they talked about their Outreach Center and the reality of each of their communities.



Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

RI 8: The impact of the program on gang related crimes is measured and a frame of reference was developed for its replication.

Sub RI 8.1: AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place

AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit has as its objective to ensure that data and information generated and shared with beneficiaries and partners at all levels, is valid for the purposes of accountability and transparency, but also that information can be analyzed and serves to guide programming. This Unit (with a Coordinator in Honduras and a regional Coordinator in El Salvador) works closely with partners in applying Monitoring and Evaluation systems, working with data and targets collected at Outreach Centers and other prevention activities and fostering the discussion of advances against targets, challenges and means of improving impact.

Providing Routine Monitoring Instruments to technical teams

El Salvador

During Quarter One in El Salvador, the M&E Officer in El Salvador developed a format for registry of youth as employed for the program, this was reviewed and modified by the program team.

Also, in this period, M&E trained to Juvenclubs members in the three municipalities and attended and took part in two Mentors training sessions.

- The M&E Regional Coordinator attended one routine OC monitoring meeting, preparing data for three such meetings.
- Structured interviews were held with program staff to collect lessons learned and review and provide feedback.
- A work meeting was held in Honduras late in the quarter.

Honduras

During Quarter One the M&E Officer in Honduras developed instruments to register the beneficiaries to employability program (Self-employment and employability workshop) and the instruments to measure the results of each one of these.

Also, in this period, M&E trained to Juvenclubs member from San Pedro Sula and Choloma with the Activities Reports designed to monitoring the clubs, In La Ceiba was replicated by the club's official.

In this quarter AJR Honduras, continued with M&E routine visits to verify use of the Outreach Center M&E system at OCs, to verify use of other instruments including the M&E system for vocational training courses and follow up the other components of the program.

- 28 Visits to CDAs in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba to follow up the M&E system, 10 routine visits to Centers in D.C.
- M&E meetings with CDAs coordinators and partners.
- Follow-up to the other components of the program, including vocational training, “The Challenge of Dreaming My Life” life skills training, Taller de Autosuficiencia Laboral, Clubes, to verify the correct use of M&E’s forms.
- Work session with AJR Staff to ensuring up to date monitoring documentation on all grants
- Work session with AJR Staff to collect Lessons Learned based on implementation.

Next Steps

- Finalize Lessons Learned and Framework tool per program deliverables.
- Ensure all program files are complete in documenting results for the AJR USAID-SICA by project close-out in the two countries.

Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles

In December 2010, the AJR USAID-SICA received Modification #10, a new activity called “Restorative Justice for Juveniles”. This project was designed to improve juvenile criminal justice in Honduras. The Restorative Justice for Juveniles Project provides assistance in proposing reforms to the legal framework and in enhancing the professional capacities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and other juvenile justice system actors to apply restorative justice. The development of mechanisms for GOH institutions to be more effective and improve their credibility through partnerships with NGOs, and civil society organizations to promote oversight and monitoring of the juvenile justice system, is also included.

During this past quarter in Honduras activities of great impact were carried out under this component.

The proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code were finalized by the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission and incorporated into the package of reforms presented to Congress regarding Childhood and Adolescents and advocacy activities to move forward the passing of the reforms also took place. Trainings in restorative justice and mediation were also completed successfully this quarter, enhancing the capacities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and other juvenile justice actors. IHNFA’s Strategic Plan was also completed successfully during this quarter and presented by consultant Patricia Bourdeth. Under the grants provided to Save the Children and Casa Alianza awareness activities and dissemination of information workshops were carried out with NGO’s, to improve oversight and monitoring of the juvenile justice system. Trainings in restorative justice were also provided under these grants.

Furthermore during the week of December 12-16, the observational visit to Costa Rica was carried out successfully. 7 key juvenile justice operators participated in the trip and were able to observe first-hand the good practices in restorative justice which are being carried out in Costa Rica and also experience an important exchange with juvenile justice operators in Costa Rica. Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko accompanied the Honduran delegation and provided a joint workshop with juvenile justice operators from Costa Rica and Honduras.

IR 1: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Children and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice

Establishment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission

The Juvenile Justice Reform Commission was established during the first quarter of 2011.

The following institutions form part of the JJ Reform Commission: Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court; Juvenile Justice Courts of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula; Attorney General’s Office; Public Defenders Office; IHNFA Reeducation program team; Childhood and Adolescence Commission of the National Congress; National Civilian Police (Investigations and Prevention units); Justice and Human Rights Secretariat ; Civil Society working with Adolescents in Conflict with the Law.

Under the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission a Technical Committee was also set up to draft recommendations for reforms.

Recommendations for reforms to the Juvenile Justice Code developed and Restorative Justice introduced

During Quarter Four, several meetings took place with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission to finish the construction and validation of the proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. Meetings were carried out in the installations of the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat, the Judicial Training School and AJR offices. AJR consultant, Diana Medina, continued to provide technical assistance to the Commission guiding final discussions and assisting in the final drafting process of the proposal of reforms. Omar Elvir, attorney and expert consultant in legislative technique and strategic processes was also hired this past quarter to provide technical assistance to the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission in this final stage of the process, assisting in the final drafting of the proposal document of reforms. The final proposal of reforms was introduced under Title III of the Childhood and Adolescence Code. (See also Annex III Juvenile Justice Policy Reform Recommendations)

The proposal of reforms has been backed by Congressman Rolando Dubon and the Human Rights and Justice Secretariat.

AJR advocated for the passing of the proposal of reforms, presenting the proposal to civil society organizations who expressed their support as Casa Alianza and Save the Children. Mrs. Edith Rivera, Deputy Director of Save the Children expressed her interest in getting to know and understand the proposal of reforms to the Code, Mrs. Rivera has agreed to arrange a meeting with the Director of Save the Children Mr. Mariano Planells to this end. Furthermore, Casa Alianza said they would advocate for the passing of the reforms proposal with the First Lady.

In the awareness and advocacy process of the proposal of reforms AJR collaborated with Magistrate Carlos David Calix Coordinator of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, who after having seen the proposal of reforms presented, expressed that the Supreme Court had to provide their opinion regarding the reforms proposed once again, as new articles had been added which had not been analyzed before when the Supreme Court had provided their opinion the first time. This implied that the advocacy efforts to move forward the passing of the reform package were geared towards streamlining the issuance of the opinion of the Court. Meetings were held with Magistrate Calix of the Criminal Chamber, Congressman Rolando Dubon and Mr. Jorge Burgos, assistant counsel to the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, who participated in part of the construction process of the reforms. The final proposal of reforms was sent to Mr. Burgos who is evaluating the reforms in order to move along the issuance of the opinion of the Supreme Court. All of the above have expressed their willingness to support the process.

During this past quarter, The Juvenile Justice Team in Honduras continued meetings with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, discussing and validating the proposal of reforms under Title III of the Childhood and Adolescence Code. As a result a final document of proposal of reforms was finished and presented. This final document has been added to the proposal of reforms package regarding Children and Family, which includes reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The package of reforms was presented to the Secretariat of the National Congress and is still under discussion.

In the meantime AJR has continued to advocate for the passing of the reforms with civil society institutions such as Save the Children and Casa Alianza who have expressed their full support for the

passing of the reforms. Also the reform proposal has been presented to Mr. Jorge Burgos, assistant counsel to the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court in order to extend the opinion previously provided by the Supreme Court regarding the package of reforms of Children and Family presented to Congress.

Key support had been provided by Congressman Mr. Rolando Dubon to advocate for the passing of the reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. Mr. Dubon's support has been essential in this process as he is a key stakeholder in Congress who can ensure the passing of the reforms. The adoption of these reforms by Congress would represent a major achievement for the juvenile justice system in Honduras. AJR expects the reforms to be adopted during the first quarter of 2012.

I.R. 2: Targeted training for judges, public defenders, special prosecutor units, and IHNFA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units.

During this quarter trainings provided to juvenile justice operators in mediation techniques by AJR consultant Marianela Corrales, and restorative juvenile justice by Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko were finalized. In total 18 juvenile justice operators were trained in mediation and 20 were trained in restorative justice.

Mediation Training

Under this activity Mrs. Marianela Corrales, judge and expert mediator designed a basic mediation course for juvenile justice operators which was designed considering current standards and legislation applicable, while also taking into consideration the reforms proposed to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The course considered viable alternatives and/or solutions to juvenile criminal proceedings. The training was designed to not only focusing on the judicial aspects of alternative dispute resolution but also emphasizing in the need to rethink the conflict, in communication techniques, emotional intelligence and as a transversal axis the dignity of the human being.

A profile of the participant of the course was prepared. As a result, participants were qualified to be able to replicate the course and serve as future mediators. The course was provided to a group of 18 previously selected operators which complied with the profile. The group of juvenile justice operators was interdisciplinary which enriched the experience, providing for an interesting discussion considering the different points of view of the operators and institutions represented. Material was produced for the participants and was complemented by the facilitator's guide, a support document of the training module for its future replication.

Restorative Justice

The restorative justice training was provided by restorative justice expert Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko to 20 juvenile justice operators and other key stakeholders from public and private organizations working in the subject matter, enabling them within their attributions and current legal framework to seek alternative solutions based on restorative justice mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts arising from crimes committed by minors, leaving as a last instance their formal processing.

The trainings provided by Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko, have provided juvenile justice operators with new knowledge regarding restorative justice and its application in Honduras.

Comments from the participants on both the pedagogy used by Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko and the results obtained from this learning experience were very positive, expressing that the training was enriching and revealing on what restorative justice is and how it can be applied in Honduras under the current legislation. Through this training a seed was planted in fertile soil.

Observational Visit

On December 12-16, 2011 the observational visit to Costa Rica took place. This visit was strategic, combining observation of good practices, training and awareness for the group of juvenile justice key operators who participated. They were able to internalize concepts and develop a common agenda for the introduction of restorative justice in Honduras. The following key justice operators from Honduras participated in the observational visit:

- Magistrate of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mrs. Edith Lopez.
- Magistrate of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice Mr. Raúl Antonio Henríquez Interiano.
- Director of the Public Defense, Mrs. Paulina Licon.
- Juvenile Justice judge from Tegucigalpa, Mrs. Anny Ochoa.
- National Director of Prosecutors, Mrs. Danelia Ferrera,
- Coordinator of the Special Attorney General's Office of Children, Mrs. Marisol Rodríguez.

Mrs. Claudia Sierra AJR Juvenile Justice Coordinator for Honduras and Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko, expert consultant accompanied the group.

The delegation from Honduras was welcomed on Monday December 12 by the representative of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mr. Jesus Ramirez, and Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mrs. Doris Arias Madrigal.

Magistrate Arias explained that her work in restorative justice was inspired by the theory of law that speaks of another track or alternative: Repair. For Mrs. Arias, restorative justice is a way to humanize the law, and the accomplishments in this area make Costa Rica the first country in Latin America to implement restorative justice within the justice system in a formal manner. She mentioned that Costa Rica had initiated their work in restorative justice through a pilot project in restorative justice for adults. In this program, the victim, the offender and the community participated. One of the biggest challenges in Costa Rica had been changing the mentality of people, considering that parallel to the restorative justice initiative there was also a context of hardening of the penalties.

The cases taken for the implementation of restorative justice are those that allow the suspension. Restorative circles have been chosen to implement this process. There is a preparation of the parties involved in the process. The judge approves the agreement arising from the restorative process carried out by the parties involved and ensures its compliance with the support of a network formed by various organizations. A collaborative context has been created with the Attorney General's Office conducive to the promotion of restorative justice. Current leadership at the Attorney General's Office as well as in the Supreme Court of Justice have been key in creating a good environment for the development of restorative justice in the country.

Costa Rica's restorative justice program includes all existing programs, inclusive those carried out in indigenous communities, such as that carried out in the Juvenile Justice Court in Cartago. Costa Rica, expressed the Magistrate, has declared restorative justice of institutional interest.

During the second day of the visit, the participants from Honduras were able to meet with Juvenile Justice Judge Rocio Fernandez from the Juvenile Justice Court in Cartago, who explained

coordination activities and good practices carried out with the social support network. An interdisciplinary group provides follow-up and monitors the cases, inviting civil society to participate in restorative processes, emphasizing the importance of dialogue, amendment, and the inclusion of the juvenile offender and the victim. Meetings with judges from the Juvenile Justice Court of San Jose and Alajuela also took place.

Also during the second day of the visit a videoconference took place with Howard Zehr, restorative justice expert, known as the grandfather of restorative justice. Approximately 30 juvenile justice operators from Costa Rica, including the Honduran delegation participated in the videoconference. The meeting resulted from efforts carried out by AJR and the Restorative Justice Latin American Initiative, Inc.

During the conference Mr. Zehr gave an introduction on restorative justice, and he answered questions from the participants which had been previously formulated and sent to him. He explained that the lack of satisfaction of the victims with the justice system and absence of positive results were the reasons that led to start thinking about the need of a dialogue between the parties involved. As a result the first restorative process was carried out which assured that everyone had a voice. He went on to express that it was important for those offended (victims) to talk to the offender. Through these processes an opportunity was provided to the offender to ask for forgiveness, to right the wrong caused, to repair the damage and reach agreements between the parties involved. As a result different processes and restorative models were created: dialogues between the victim and the offender, family conferencing and restorative circles.

On Wednesday December 14, the group met with the Attorney General who expressed the benefit of restorative justice practices in the system and went on to explain the steps which had been taken between the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court with the leadership of Magistrate Doris Arias, which have made possible the start of a joint restorative program in January 2012.

Dr. Max Chinchilla, in charge of implementing restorative processes nationwide gave a presentation on the subject matter. A visit was also made to the Ministry of Education where they explained the work that they were doing in schools, including training provided to teachers in mediation.

During the final two days of the observational visit, Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko provided training in restorative justice to 30 juvenile justice operators from Honduras and Costa Rica. The training was centered on theory using the methodology of the restorative justice tree, inspired in the concepts developed by Howard Zehr, and restorative circles.

The observational visit and joint training between juvenile justice operators from Honduras and Costa Rica was of great value due to the advances made in the subject matter in Costa Rica which could be replicated in Honduras.

IR 3: Public confidence and accountability of Juvenile Justice Public Sector Institutions increased.

During this quarter, activities aimed at strengthening public confidence in juvenile justice institutions reached a high point presenting important results.

Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth, AJR expert consultant, finished the development of the final document of the Strategic Plan for Institutional Development of IHNFA. The inputs provided during this process by IHNFA's technical personnel were key in the development of the plan.

Also during this past quarter the activities carried out under the grants with Casa Alianza and Save the Children were implemented.

IHNFA's strategic plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGO's and international donors developed.

IHNFA's political situation during the months of the initial consultancy of Patricia Bourdeth (July-September 2011), affected the result in the sense of achieving a strong political will for the implementation of the Strategic Plan. A presentation of the Strategic Plan was made in the month of September to the Intervention Commission in charge of the institution at that time. The Commission commented positively on the document and on the possibility of implementing the Strategic Plan. At this time the Intervention Commission requested AJR technical assistance through Patricia Bourdeth to assist them in the development of a proposal for the institutional reform of IHNFA, a proposal which was to be made to the President himself.

The technical assistance to be provided would be crucial to achieve an impact regarding the strategic lines of institutional reform proposed in the Strategic Plan presented by AJR, as well as other issues that AJR was working on during this time in order to place it on the agenda of the Intervention Commission. As a result, Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth continued to work with the Intervention Commission in assisting them in the development of the proposal for reform, having a basis the Strategic Plan previously presented.

Workshops were held with the Intervention Commission in order to receive inputs and validate the proposal for reform.

A technical document for the proposal of reform was presented by AJR to IHNFA's Intervention Commission during the month of December 2011.

By the time of the writing of this report, on January 19, 2012, during a meeting held at the Presidential residence, the proposal for reform was presented to the First Lady and the minister Mrs. Julieta Bogran, both of whom were very pleased with the document and the work carried out by AJR. They expressed that the President would use this process and the proposal of IHNFA as a model to transform, modernize and reform the rest of the government institutions.

Furthermore on January 24, 2012 at an event held at the Presidential residence, IHNFA's Intervention Commission formally presented their final report regarding the intervention phase at IHNFA. High government officials participated in the event, including: IHNFA's new Director Mr. Felipe Morales; UNICEF/Honduras representative Cristian Munduale; Special Prosecutor for Children's issues, Nora Urbina; the coordinator of the intervention Commission and Ministry to the President Mrs. Antonieta Bogran; the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mrs. Carmen Rivera; representative of the Catholic Church, Sor Maria Rosa, Congresswoman and president of the Childhood Commission in Congress, Mrs. Marcia Villeda; and AJR consultant Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth.

Grants provided to CSO's to provide organizational strengthening assistance to monitor performance of juvenile justice institutions

During this quarter activities under the grants provided to Save the Children and Casa Alianza came full under way. AJR continued to carry out meetings with both NGO's monitoring their activities in order to ensure successful implementation.

Save the Children:

Save the Children's project "Alliance to promote Restorative Justice", finalized activities this past quarter with very good results.

The following activities were carried out:

- Establishment of strategic alliances with NGO's: Save the Children was able to map 17 institutions, for a total of 14 CSO's and 4 government institutions.
- Save the Children visited and maintained contact with several institutions continuing their sensitizing and awareness regarding restorative justice. Among the institutions visited were the following: Casa Alianza, IHNFA, National Institute of Youth, and Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (UPNFM), contact was also maintained with the Association for a More Just Society, Christian Youth Association, World Vision, Association Compartir, FOPRIDEH, Cipe Consultants and Buckner Honduras.
- As a result of meetings held with CSO's and government institutions, the development of a Restorative Justice Workshop participating members of the institutions was agreed to be held.
- Workshops were held to improve knowledge on restorative justice and its mechanisms. The constructivist methodology was used with the development of different techniques and material provided.
- Youth working in the network "Presion" were trained in restorative justice. Among the areas developed during the workshops were the following: restorative processes, types of restorative circles, four stages of the restorative circles, development of a campaign on restorative justice. As a result they developed materials for the creation of a radio spot, banner, stickers and a play. This group also helped by providing ideas for a TV commercial recording.
- Representatives of government institutions and municipal defenders were also trained in restorative justice mechanisms. Among the areas covered in the trainings are the following: types of restorative circles, the four stages of restorative circles, principles and characteristics, the development process of a restorative circle, family group decision making (FGDM), the four stages of FGDM, agenda for a pre conference, and non-violent communication.
 - As a result of the trainings provided by Save the Children participants have now a better understanding of the subject matter. It is important to note that Save the Children received training in restorative justice from AJR consultant and specialist Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko. As a result they were able to replicate the trainings to other institutions, mentioned beforehand.
 - As part of the activities carried out, Save the Children participated in the television program "Habla como Habla" in coordination with Casa Alianza. During the program they were able to talk about restorative justice and processes for its application. Furthermore they were also able to promote restorative justice through the program "Vamos a Descubrir" of the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Francisco Morazan, where the pillars of restorative justice were explained, restorative practices, as well as the promotion and sensitizing work carried out with CSO's and government institutions.

- As an important activity under the Agreement, Save the Children carried out a Restorative Justice Forum. Flyers were designed and developed towards this end as part of the promotion of the Restorative Justice Forum.

Achievements

- Participation of Save the Children personnel in training workshops provided by Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko, AJR restorative justice consultant. Communication with Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko was maintained and she provided important advise and input regarding the educational materials for the promotion of restorative justice, which ensures that the materials provided meet the standards pursued by restorative justice.
- Save the Children had the support of the Association “Compartir” for the second training provided to government institutions. Some 18 youth, 11 women and 7 men, from the network “Presion” participated in the First and Second training workshops in restorative justice. After participating in two training workshops, youth from the network “Presion”, showed interest in putting on a play on restorative justice which they presented at the Restorative Justice Forum. The play will also be presented in their communities as a way to promote a culture of peace.
- A meeting with representatives from CSO’s and government institutions including: World Vision, National Youth Institute, IHNFA, Casa Alianza yielded as a result an alliance between the institutions to carry out a training workshop in restorative justice aimed at personnel from the participating institutions and from IHNFA’s juvenile detention centers Renacer, Jalteva and Sagrado Corazon.
- Personnel from Save the Children participated in the security meeting carried out by the National Youth Institute where they were able to promote restorative justice. The coordination established with the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional allowed for a very important space for the promotion of restorative justice through the program “Vamos a descubrir”.

Challenges

One of the difficulties presented was the lack of response from some institutions invited to participate in the various activities, notwithstanding the different approaches tried, no response was obtained.

Lessons learned

- Through the activities in restorative justice carried out, AJR was able to observe the capacity of youth to participate in promoting restorative justice. Their interest and compromise to support these activities in their communities is evident. Despite the apathy of some institutions it is necessary to continue to visit these organizations in order to promote restorative justice and start sensitizing regarding this subject area.

Casa Alianza

Under the Agreement with Casa Alianza activities came full under way during the past quarter achieving important results.

Activities carried out included:

- Two workshops were carried out with COIPRODEN institutions including: ACJ, INFAR, AMARATECA, CHILDREN I, IDECO, FOROSIDA, CASA AURORA, R-J, VALLE DE AMARATECA, ADAL, REFUGIO, WORLD VISION, SIPRODE, RED DE JOVENES, among other institutions which form part of COIPRODEN. The objective of the workshops was to develop social audit indicators for monitoring the juvenile justice system. The first workshop took place on November 4, in Comayagua and the second workshop took place on November 23, in Tegucigalpa.
- Television program on juvenile justice with the participation of attorney Denia Cruz and Psychologist Ninaska Duarte. of Casa Alianza talked about restorative juvenile justice, what this new model is about, its concept, its principles, characteristics and legal aspects.
- On November 24, a meeting was held with NGO's including: CASA DOMINGO FURRIL, JUANA LECLER, HOGAR DIAMANTE, ASSOCIATION HOGAR CRISTIANO, SPECIAL OLIMPICS, ALLIANCE FOR CHILDHOOD, among others, with the objective of sensitizing regarding the current situation of juvenile detention centers.
- During this past quarter, Casa Alianza was able to monitor the juvenile detention centers of Renaciendo and Sagrado Corazon. A visit to the centers was made, conversations with children and adolescents at these centers were held and polls were carried out.
- Meetings were also held by Casa Alianza with: the Intervention Commission of IHNFA; Juvenile Justice Judges: Virginia Williams, Karla Luque and German Mendez; public defenders: Eidelman Mejia, Deputy Director of the Public Defense, and public defenders Maria Velasquez, Mirna Briceño, Wendy Carolina Rivera, Jacobo Reyes; IHNFA: attorney Rodolfo Carvajal, Hector A Coello Secretary of Finance; Mrs. Juliza Esther Morales, from the National Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion Program; the National Director of Casa Alianza Honduras, José Manuel Capellin; and attorneys Ángela Maria Figueroa and Dr. Ubaldo Herrera. The purpose of the meetings was to know what the current situation of the administration of juvenile justice in the country was.
- On December 7, Casa Alianza carried out a meeting with personnel from the juvenile detention centers Sagrado Corazon, Jalteva and Renaciendo to discuss current juvenile justice legislation.

Achievements

The NGO Casa Alianza was able to the participating personnel during meetings.

Compromises reached on behalf of the authorities related to the subject, regarding the need to continue strengthening knowledge on juvenile restorative justice and put it to practice.

Challenges

Monitoring of the Juvenile Detention center of el Carmen in San Pedro Sula was not carried out, due to the intervention of IHNFA. Other activities which were to be carried out in coordination with IHNFA were not able to be implemented due to the precarious situation of IHNFA.

Lessons learned

- Having legislation aimed at the protection of children and youth, as well as youth in conflict with the law does not necessarily mean that the situation of youth will improve. What guarantees the integral protection of children and youth, and the situation of youth in conflict with the law is the political will to implement the legislation.
- The participation of youth leaders from different organizations in the activities under the grant, showed that the reality of these children and youth is invisible and does not agree with what the Children and Adolescence Code expresses.
- The people trained through the grant were sensitized regarding the current situation of youth in conflict with the law. They expressed that what is stated in the Childhood and Adolescence Code is not always complied with, that there is a lack of qualified personnel in the juvenile detention centers, and that these centers should be opened and not closed.
- The dialogue which took place through the different activities under the grant allowed to sensitize juvenile justice operators regarding restorative justice and its possible application in the country, as it considers the participation of the victim, offender and the community.

Next Steps

A. Activity 1: Jump starting public and private partnerships

A.1 Outreach Centers Established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private sector and municipalities

- Follow up meetings with Outreach Centers and ensuring grants close out.

A.2 Regional Youth Movement Established

El Salvador

- Present Crime Prevention Public Policy Recommendations to Congress.
- +Contra La Violencia (Soccer game against Violence)
- 2012 Strategic Planning Workshop -

Guatemala

- Scarecrows Campaign – Mobilization campaign against violence
- 2012 Strategic Planning Workshop.

Regional

- No further actions will be taken in January 2012

A.3 Rehabilitation and Insertion Initiatives develop through public-private alliances and target to former gang members

El Salvador

- Continue the process of inserting former gang members
- Inauguration of shoe making microenterprise in Ciudad Delgado and a T shirt stamping microenterprise in Apopa.
- Establishment of Coalition Compromiso El Salvador for insertion and rehabilitation
- Finalize Systematization of the experience

B Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

B.3 Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries

- Final revision of norms and procedures by ISNA, INFHA, and Bienestar Social

C Activity 3: COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SICA

C.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives

- Finalization of Central America Security Index

D Activity 4: El Salvador CARSI Initiative on Prevention

D.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans

- Municipal Public Policies for two municipalities finalized

D.3 Number of Outreach Centers established and strengthened in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

- Continue monthly technical monitoring meetings with partners and coordinators.
- Development of Outreach Centers Coalition By-Laws jointly with representation of the 22 Outreach Centers to establish the OCs Alliance Association.

D.4 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

- Set forth The Challenge of Dreaming my Life training in all OCs in El Salvador and complete training and follow-up with Facilitators and youth.

D.5 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

- Follow up to 28 Youth Clubs

D.6 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; The Challenge of Dreaming my Life Course
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Employment Skills Training, and
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Opportunities to participate at local and national fairs to learn how to promote and market their products.

D.7 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

- Advance the three Houses for Entrepreneurship
- Establish the 12 microenterprises

E. Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

- Finalize Lessons Learned (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala)
- Finalize Framework Tool
- Ensure all program files accompanied by documentation results and other close-out tasks